

white to do it. Not to build highways in Arabia while our people drown for the lack of levees; not to train farmers of foreign lands to grow rice when our farmers starve because of acreage reductions due to the loss of foreign markets.

President Eisenhower told us one day that if we should seek only to arm and create weapons for war and not protect and develop our own natural resources, that we would enter an age of peril. We are still waiting for the administration to place this piece of philosophy into effect. Only this week I saw for the first time the rivers and harbors and flood control bill treated as a

partisan measure, with all the Republicans in the House voting against it.

So, you see when I mentioned "Cabbages and Kings" and "Potatoes and Things," I couldn't be far wrong in saying they are related. Certainly, we should worry about and work toward the friendship of King Saud, but not to the exclusion of help to our farmers. We should strive to keep the Suez Canal open to world traffic, but not to the extent of cost that precludes the dredging of the Calcasieu River where our own ships go aground.

You can no more force the people of Cambodia to accept a way of life to which they

are not accustomed by the expenditure of funds than the Supreme Court can force its philosophy upon us of the South by the use of troops.

Every major problem can be broken down to small problems—if you solve the small ones, there will be no large ones to defeat you. That is true of our State and Nation. It is true of your efforts in the development of our sweet potato economy. Certainly, you will continue to have problems. I can only hope our Government can approach its problems with the same commonsense and perseverance as you have faced yours.

## SENATE

MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1958

Rev. William Byrd Lee, retired Episcopal minister, Richmond, Va., offered the following prayer:

Most gracious God, we humbly beseech Thee, as for the people of these United States in general, so especially for their Senate in Congress assembled, that Thou wouldst be pleased to direct and prosper all their consultations, to the advancement of Thy glory, the safety, honor, and welfare of Thy people; that all things may be so ordered and settled by their endeavors, upon the best and surest foundations, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, may be established among us for all generations. These and all necessities for them, for us, and for all Thy people all over the world, we humbly beg in the name and mediation of Jesus Christ, our most blessed Lord and Saviour. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, April 3, 1958, was dispensed with.

### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under authority of the order of the Senate of April 3, 1958,

The PRESIDENT pro tempore announced that on April 4, 1958, he signed the enrolled bill (S. 1386) to authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to prescribe rules, standards, and instructions for the installation, inspection, maintenance, and repair of power or train brakes, which had been signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

### ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED DURING ADJOURNMENT

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on April 4, 1958, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 1386. An act to authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to prescribe rules, standards, and instructions for the installation, inspection, maintenance, and repair of power or train brakes; and

S. 1740. An act to authorize the payment from the employees' life insurance fund of

expenses incurred by the Civil Service Commission in making certain beneficial association assumption agreements and to extend the time for making such agreements.

### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

### LIMITATION OF DEBATE DURING MORNING HOUR

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, under the rule, there will be the usual morning hour for the introduction of bills and the transaction of other routine business. In that connection, I ask unanimous consent that statements be limited to 3 minutes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

### RESEARCH INTO PROBLEMS OF FLIGHT WITHIN AND OUTSIDE THE EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, on behalf of the distinguished senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and myself, I introduce, for appropriate reference, the measure concerning outer space which was sent to Congress by the President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3609) to provide for research into problems of flight within and outside the earth's atmosphere, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. JOHNSON of Texas (for himself and Mr. BRIDGES), by request, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the special Committee on Space and Astronautics.

### VAN CLIBURN, OF TEXAS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I have often expressed my belief

that a free exchange of ideas and artistic talent between the United States and Russia is in the best interests of this country.

There is no stamp of nationality on artistic genius. The power of the artist transcends national boundaries.

We have had a clear demonstration of this truth during the past weekend. A young man from Kilgore, Tex., has won the great international piano competition in Moscow.

Van Cliburn's playing won the hearts of his Russian listeners. All the tensions of the cold war could not stop the power of his music.

Van Cliburn was raised in east Texas. His mother was his only teacher until 6 years ago. Now, in his hour of triumph, the people of Texas and of all America rejoice with him.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed at this point in my remarks two stories, from the New York Times of April 12, and April 14 concerning Mr. Cliburn's performance; and a story, from the Baltimore Sun of April 14, announcing his victory in the competition.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times of April 12, 1958]  
RUSSIANS CHEER UNITED STATES PIANIST, 23,  
FOR BRILLIANCE IN MOSCOW CONTEST  
(By Max Frankel)

Moscow, April 11.—A boyish-looking, curly-haired young man from Kilgore, Tex., took musical Moscow by storm tonight.

Van Cliburn, a 23-year-old pianist, played in the finals of the International Tchaikovsky competition. He dazzled the audience with a display of technical skill that Russians have long considered their special forte. He added to it a majestic romantic style that his 1,500 listeners could not resist.

Mr. Cliburn had emerged from the first two rounds of the competition as the rage of the town. Nothing has been so scarce here in a long time as a ticket to his performance tonight.

Militiamen were ranged in front of the Tchaikovsky Conservatory to keep order among the enthusiastic crowds. Members of the well-dressed audience greeted each other as influential persons for having managed to get to the concert. Stands filled the aisles into deep balconies. The conservatory's office was telling hundreds of callers:

"Cliburn is playing tonight. Call back for tickets tomorrow."

When the young pianist finished his final piece, Rachmaninoff's Third Piano Concerto in D minor, he received a standing ovation. Even some of the jurors applauded. Shouts of "Bravo" rang out for 8½ minutes until the judges permitted a violation of the con-

test rules and sent Mr. Cilburn out for a second bow.

Backstage, Emil Gilels, one of the leading Soviet pianists and chairman of the international jury in the contest, embraced the young American. So did other jurors, and Kiril P. Kondrashin, who had conducted. Members of the orchestra stood on stage to join in the applause.

Although 6 other young pianists were still to perform in the finals, including 3 highly rated Russians, conservatory students were shouting "First prize" throughout the ovation for Mr. Cilburn. Alexander M. Goldenweiser, white-haired octogenarian who is dean of Soviet pianists and a contemporary of Rachmaninoff, said he had never heard the concerto played better since Rachmaninoff last performed it. He walked down the center aisle mumbling "genius."

It is far from certain that Mr. Cilburn will win first prize in the competition. The nine finalists are all first-rate and include another American, Daniel Pollack of Los Angeles. But Mr. Cilburn is clearly the popular favorite and all Moscow is wondering whether an American will walk off with top honors.

The results will be announced Monday.

The competition is not just another cultural event here. It has gripped the city as the baseball world series captivates Americans.

Mr. Cilburn, a graduate of the Juilliard School of Music who had been taught only by his mother until he was 17, lives at 205 West 57th Street in New York. He is tall and thin and has a powerful 12-note span. His physical endurance seems to be a match for his musical ability, for he performed two concertos and a shorter piece this evening only 9 hours after he had played the entire program in rehearsal.

Besides the Rachmaninoff, he played the Tchaikovsky First Piano Concerto in B minor and a rondo composed for the competition by Dmitri Kabalevsky. The latter works are required pieces in the finals.

But it is generally conceded here that, despite his talent, it is the fact that he is the product of an American education that has propelled Mr. Cilburn to fame here. He has taken Moscow not only by storm but by surprise. The outcome of the contest seemed almost of secondary importance tonight.

#### TALL AT THE KEYBOARD

Moscow, April 13.—A native of the American Deep South who is the son of an oil company employee and a beneficiary of the Rockefellers—that is who stands as the cynosure of Moscow today.

His name is Van Cilburn, and he now lives in New York. In the first days of the Tchaikovsky international piano and violin festival, when he emerged from among 49 contestants here as the darling of the serious listeners and the bobby-soxers alike, they called him the American genius.

Now that he has won the contest, the Russians have dubbed him Malchik (little boy) from the South.

Both titles seem apt. Despite his slender 6-foot 4-inch frame, Mr. Cilburn, who is 23 years old, is boyish in appearance. He has a small face, with a sharp nose and clear blue eyes tucked under a thick head of blond, curly hair.

He was born in Shreveport, La., and his speech, though patently that of a prodigy and a romantic, also betrays the fact that he has not been away too long from his daddy, who lives in Kilgore, Tex., where Van spent his early years.

If they know, the Russians have not let on that Mr. Cilburn's father is a purchasing agent for a big United States oil company ("But mind you, we don't own a drop") or that the Mary B. Rockefeller Foundation financed the young man's trip to this capital of international communism.

Mr. Cilburn brought to the stage of the Tchaikovsky Conservatory a formidable talent, combining great technical skill with a robust and crowd-appealing emotional style. And that is comparable to bringing a copy of Marx to the Kremlin.

#### A FRUSTRATED ACTOR

Mr. Cilburn, who concedes that he is a frustrated actor, says he has to have people around to perform at his best. That wish was eminently fulfilled here. He has been mobbed everywhere, by fans, autograph seekers, and girls bearing flowers. The audiences responded at once to his playing and his displays of rapture at the piano.

Some of the six Russian members of the contest jury made no secret of their admiration for his talent and training. They confessed to Mark Schubart, dean of the Juilliard School of Music, that they had no idea of "your wonderful school." Mr. Cilburn is a graduate of Juilliard.

Still, the Russians could take part credit for the winner's training. His teacher at Juilliard was Rosina Lhevinne, a graduate of the Moscow Conservatory, who left Russia before the Communists came to power in 1917.

There has been only one other teacher in Mr. Cilburn's life. He toddled up to her at the age of 3 and demanded that if his mother could train all the other children in the neighborhood, she should teach her only child as well. Rilda O'Brian Cilburn, herself a concert pianist, agreed and until he was 17 she taught him all she had learned from Arthur Friedheim, who in turn had studied under Franz Liszt.

At Kilgore High School young Cilburn played a clarinet and marched at football games, but Liszt, Chopin, Tchaikovsky, and especially Rachmaninoff, among other romantics, were his idols. Aware of his own talents and some weaknesses ("I love to play but I despise practicing"), the maturing pianist seems also to have developed a dramatic public personality.

"I've never known such joy," is the way he described the Moscow competition with word and gesture.

At the age of 12 he made his debut with the Houston Symphony, playing the Tchaikovsky concerto No. 1 that was required of finalists in the Moscow contest. In 1954, shortly after graduation from Juilliard, he again played the Tchaikovsky in his New York debut with the Philharmonic under Dmitri Mitropoulos.

#### WINNER OF MANY PRIZES

He has won many prizes, including the Edgar N. Leventritt Award in 1954 and a Walter Damrosch prize for postgraduate studies at Juilliard. But 20 orchestral dates around the country in 1955 kept him from graduate study.

Mr. Cilburn based himself in New York, in an apartment at 205 West 57th Street, for the long climb into the professional ranks. He toured the United States again in 1956. A year ago he was inducted into the Army in Dallas, but was released after 2 days because of a blood condition.

This broke his stride, and serious illness in the family led him to spend much of the last year in Kilgore, tending to domestic affairs and teaching his mother's classes for a while.

He had scheduled his first European tour for next summer when Mme. Lhevinne wrote urging that he go to Moscow instead. With a new goal before him, he was able to discipline himself again, working from 6 to 11 hours a day during 2 months' preparation.

He probably will accept a number of Soviet engagements and recording offers before returning to New York to appear with Leonard Bernstein and the New York Philharmonic on October 19 to perform Rachmaninoff's third piano concerto.

[From the Baltimore Sun of April 14, 1958]

TEXAS PIANIST WINS IN MOSCOW CONTEST—TCHAIKOVSKY PRIZE OF \$6,250 IS VOTED FOR 23-YEAR-OLD IN SOVIET COMPETITION

NEW YORK, April 13.—The Columbia Broadcasting System's Moscow correspondent said tonight Van Cilburn, 23-year-old New York and Texas pianist, has been voted the winner of the Soviet Tchaikovsky piano competition.

A recorded statement from Paul Niven, the CBS correspondent, said the panel of judges from the Soviet Union and other Communist east European countries picked Cilburn from among the 9 finalists, including 1 other American.

#### PRIZE IS \$6,250

The other American is Daniel Pollack, of Los Angeles, who played in the final concert tonight.

CBS said Niven emphasized that the information will not be official until it is announced at noon Moscow time Monday. But that it was learned from what he called unimpeachable sources that Cilburn was picked by the panel for \$6,250 top prize.

CBS said Cilburn confirmed his triumph in a telephone conversation set up by the broadcasting system between the youth and his parents in Kilgore, Tex.

Cilburn's parents are Mr. and Mrs. Harvey L. Cilburn. His father is an executive of the Magnolia Oil Co. His mother, Rilda Bee Cilburn, was her son's only piano teacher until he went to New York Juilliard School of Music in 1951.

They asked him, "Is it so?"

Cilburn answered that it was.

In Kilgore, Mrs. Cilburn said, "We're thrilled to death. I am so overwhelmed with joy and gratitude I hardly know what to say."

She said her son's prize-winning venture came on his first trip outside the United States. "I don't know what he will do with the money," Mrs. Cilburn said.

"He sounded very calm and so pleased and overjoyed. He was as happy as could be," she said.

Mrs. Cilburn said Van told them he plans to give a piano concert in Moscow next Friday and leave after that for a tour of a number of Russian cities.

"He said they have been wonderful to him over there," she added.

She said she started giving him piano lessons at the age of 3. "I recognized he had unusual talent then."

Van asked his parents during the trans-Atlantic call, "Have you heard the news?" They said they had and he told them, "It's official."

#### CILBURN HAILED HERE

Van Cilburn, the young winner of the Soviet Tchaikovsky piano competition in Moscow, was greeted enthusiastically when he performed in Baltimore in 1955.

Not only was the then 19-year-old pianist hailed by local critics for possessing potentialities of greatness, but the public warmly applauded his appearance with the Baltimore and Ohio Glee Club at the Lyric.

Cilburn in 1955 had scarcely begun his career. But the year before he won the coveted Loventritt award and had been soloist with many leading orchestras.

Two months earlier the pedals had dropped off his piano during a concert with the Buffalo Philharmonic Orchestra. But a clarinetist and sparetime piano repairman came to the rescue, and Cilburn completed his concerto.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield to me?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I wish to offer my congratulations to Mr. Van Cilburn, and



also to Texas for having produced such an outstanding genius in the field of music.

I agree with the majority leader that this is an extremely important matter regarding our international relations.

In referring to the article which was published in the New York Times, I did not understand the Senator from Texas to request that there be printed in the Record the biographical sketch of Mr. Van Cliburn.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. If not, I modify my request accordingly; and I wish to state that I appreciate very much the contribution the Senator from Arkansas has made.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I also call attention to the fact that the ninth winner in the same contest is another American, who, I believe, is from California. He has an exchange grant from the Government program, and was sent to Vienna. So not only was the No. 1 winner from the United States, but the No. 9 winner was also an American. I think the event arising from the competition in Moscow was an outstanding contribution to better relations among the countries.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I am pleased to join the Senator from Arkansas in paying tribute to Daniel Pollock, of Los Angeles, who was the 9th winner. I commend the Senator from Arkansas for the very great contribution he has made in the field of international exchanges.

#### ORDER DISPENSING WITH CALL OF CALENDAR

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the calendar under the rule be dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I announce, for the information of the Senate, that we do not anticipate any rollcall votes this afternoon. We may have quorum calls. Senators, of course, can make insertions in the Record and any statements they care to make, but we do not plan to have any major legislation before the Senate today. Senators may be on notice that the leadership on both sides of the aisle will do their best to see that they are protected so far as controversial year-and-day votes are concerned.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is next in order.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

#### REPORTS ON COOPERATION WITH MEXICO IN CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

Two letters from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture reporting, pursuant to law, that there have been no significant developments

to report for the months of January and February 1958, relating to the cooperative program of the United States with Mexico for the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

#### REPORT ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED WITHOUT FORMAL ADVERTISING BY NAVY DEPARTMENT

A letter from the Acting Chief of Civil Engineers, Department of the Navy, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Department covering military construction contracts awarded without formal advertising, for the period July 1, 1957, to December 31, 1957 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

#### REPORT ON MILITARY PRIME CONTRACTS WITH BUSINESS FIRMS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR EXPERIMENTAL, DEVELOPMENTAL, AND RESEARCH WORK

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Supply and Logistics), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on military prime contracts with business firms in the United States for experimental, developmental, and research work, dated January 1958 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

#### REPORT ON BORROWING AUTHORITY

A letter from the Director, Office of Defense Mobilization, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on borrowing authority, for the quarter ended December 31, 1957 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

#### REPORT ON RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION LIQUIDATION FUND

A letter from the Administrator, Small Business Administration, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation fund, dated December 31, 1957 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

#### REPORT PRIOR TO RESTORATION OF BALANCES, BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

A letter from the Administrative Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report covering restoration of balances withdrawn from appropriation and fund accounts, Bureau of Reclamation, as of December 31, 1957 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

#### REPORT PRIOR TO RESTORATION OF BALANCES, COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

A letter from the Administrative Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report covering restoration of balances withdrawn from appropriation and fund accounts, Commission of Fine Arts, as of January 31, 1958 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

#### AMENDMENT OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS ACT OF 1938, RELATING TO ELIMINATION OF HEARING CERTAIN CASES

A letter from the Chairman, Civil Aeronautics Board, Washington, D. C., transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, so as to authorize elimination of a hearing in certain cases under section 408 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

#### REPORT ON PAYMENT OF CLAIMS ARISING FROM CORRECTION OF MILITARY OR NAVAL RECORDS

A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the payment of claims arising from the correction of military or naval records, for the period July 1, 1957, through December 31, 1957 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### REPORT ON TORT CLAIMS PAID BY DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

A letter from the Under Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on tort claims paid by that Department, during the fiscal year 1957 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF A CERTAIN ALIEN

A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of the order suspending deportation in the case of Fuh Yu Yang, together with a statement of the facts and pertinent provisions of law as to the subject and the reasons for ordering such suspension (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF ALIENS—WITHDRAWAL OF NAMES

Two letters from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, withdrawing the names of Ting Su, Grace Su nee Ling Yu Ying, and Kum Yen Ng also known as Kun Eng, from reports relating to aliens whose deportation has been suspended, transmitted to the Senate on March 1, 1957, and July 15, 1957, respectively; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

A letter from the Acting Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Department, for the fiscal year 1957 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF RAMA ROAD IN NICARAGUA

A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of the Rama Road in Nicaragua (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Public Works.

#### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:

Three joint resolutions of the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Appropriations:

"Senate Joint Resolution 9

"Joint resolution relative to the world's fair in Brussels

"Whereas plans are now well under way for the world's fair to be held in the near future in Brussels, Belgium; and

"Whereas testimony before the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee has shown that the Soviet Union is planning a \$60 million exhibit at the fair to impress the visitors with Russia's progress in the industry and the arts; and

"Whereas it is important to the citizens of the United States that this country put on the best possible exhibition to the estimated 35 million people who will attend the fair; and

"Whereas it is believed that the \$15 million requested by the administration for the American pavilion is a relatively small sum in terms of its effect in the worldwide battle for men's minds: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the President and the Congress of the United States to appropriate the full \$15 million requested for the American exhibit at the world's fair to be held in Brussels; and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of the senate is directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States."

**"Assembly Joint Resolution 10"**

"Joint resolution relative to harbors of refuge for small craft"

"Whereas there is an urgent demand for harbors of refuge for fishing boats and other small craft along the Pacific Coast; and

"Whereas the improvement and development of such harbors of refuge will be useful in augmenting the Nation's food supply by facilitating the further exploration of the food resources of the ocean by small craft, as well as providing harbor facilities and safe havens of refuge from storms for fishing fleets and other small craft; and

"Whereas such harbors of refuge will fill an urgent need of the United States Coast Guard in air and sea rescue endeavors, as well as providing harbor facilities for use of the Armed Forces in the event of hostilities; and

"Whereas in 1945 and 1946 the Congress of the United States authorized preliminary examinations and surveys with the view to the establishment of such harbors, which surveys were recommended by the United States Army Corps of Engineers; and

"Whereas there are great stretches of the California coast which are at present devoid of harbors of refuge but along which coast are situated places adapted by nature to ready development at cost to benefit ratios amply justifying Congressional authorization and appropriation; and

"Whereas pursuant to the Report of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated at Washington, D. C., March 22, 1948 (embodied in House of Representatives, 80th Cong., 2d sess., Doc. No. 644), the project known as Pillar Point Breakwater on Half Moon Bay, San Mateo County, Calif., by action of the 80th Congress became, and ever since has been, an authorized project; and

"Whereas the San Francisco district engineer, having been furnished funds therefor, completed further studies and engineering data on said breakwater project, made his recommendation to the South Pacific Division Engineer of the United States Army Corps of Engineers for the general design memorandum about the month of January 1957, and which general design memorandum was thereafter approved by the Chief of Engineers in Washington in July 1957; and

"Whereas the small craft harbors commission, in the department of natural resources of the State of California, at its meeting held in Redwood City, San Mateo County, Calif., on the 29th day of October 1957, after careful examination and study of the various reports and engineering data pertaining to the project, and after viewing the site, became convinced, and by resolution thereat unanimously adopted, that the Pillar Point Breakwater was of such authorized status and importance that it be given first priority—a classification for construction and completion as the first harbor of refuge south of San Francisco Bay, and thereby and therein urged the active support of Vice President NIXON, United States Senators KNOWLAND and KUCHEL and each California Representative in Congress to have included by the Bureau of the Budget an item of appropriation sufficient in amount to permit bids and letting of contracts for the construction of said project; and

"Whereas the members of the California Legislature have been informed that the Bureau of the Budget failed to include an item of appropriation for construction of said Pillar Point Breakwater: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Assembly and the Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of California respectfully peti-

tions the Congress of the United States to take appropriate action to augment or supplement the budget for the ensuing fiscal year by adding thereto an item of appropriation for construction of said Pillar Point Breakwater; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Legislature of California respectfully petitions the Congress of the United States to authorize the United States Army Corps of Engineers to proceed forthwith and complete the preliminary examinations and surveys of other sites for harbors of refuge along the California coast, at intervals deemed adequate for the safety and protection of fishing fleets and other small craft; and be it further

"Resolved, That the chief clerk of the assembly is hereby directed to forward copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of Defense, and to each United States Senator and Representative in the Congress of the United States."

**"House Resolution 17"**

"Joint resolution relative to international control of narcotics"

"Whereas the United States, from the end of World War II through December 31, 1956, spent for grants and credits to other nations approximately \$58 billion; and

"Whereas several of the nations to whose support we have contributed by means of foreign-aid payments are among the world's principal sources of narcotics for the illicit narcotics traffic; and

"Whereas during the fiscal year 1957 alone, grants to such nations, exclusive of military aid furnished under the mutual-security program, were in excess of approximately \$561 million; and

"Whereas the Congress of the United States is presently considering the appropriation of additional millions of dollars for the continued support of these nations; and

"Whereas the failure of these nations adequately to regulate and control the growth of plants from which narcotics are derived and to limit the production of narcotics to the amounts which are required to meet medicinal demands makes the elimination of illicit traffic in narcotics virtually impossible; and

"Whereas unless the illicit traffic in narcotics can be eliminated untold thousands of persons in this Nation are doomed to suffer the living hell of narcotics addiction: Now, therefore be it

"Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, That the Assembly of the State of California respectfully memorialize the Congress of the United States to deny aid to any nation which is a source of narcotics for the illicit narcotics traffic until such nation has by treaty with this country agreed to regulate and control effectively the growth of plants from which narcotics are derived and to limit the production of narcotics only to the amounts which are required to meet medicinal demands; and be it further

"Resolved, That the chief clerk of the assembly be hereby directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Finance:

**"Senate Joint Resolution 7"**

"Joint resolution, relating to memorializing the Congress of the United States to grant tax deductions to parents of college students"

"Whereas recent developments in all callings and fields of endeavor indicate that the

maintenance of the Nation's military preparedness, its high standards of living, and its economic, political, and cultural progress, call for a high level of educational achievement on the part of all citizens; and

"Whereas it is essential that steps be taken to encourage families to undertake to send their children to the colleges and universities; and

"Whereas the easing of the financial burdens imposed upon families who propose to send their children to institutions of higher learning would be one of the most practical ways of encouraging the higher education of gifted youth; and

"Whereas a direct step toward easing these financial burdens could be accomplished by the Government of the United States in the form of substantial Federal income tax relief to parents of college students, geared to the annual amounts expended by parents for such educational purposes: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate and the Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the Congress of the United States is memorialized to enact appropriate legislation to provide substantial income tax relief for parents who are bearing the costs of providing college education for their children; and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of the senate is directed to prepare suitable copies of this resolution and transmit them to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

**"Assembly Joint Resolution 7"**

"Joint resolution relative to a sea water conversion plant on Santa Catalina Island"

"Whereas legislation is pending before the Congress of the United States to establish a demonstration plant on Santa Catalina Island, Calif., for the production of fresh water from salt water; and

"Whereas in addition to the fact that the location is ideal for such a plant, a serious water shortage on the island would be alleviated: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the Congress and the President of the United States to enact legislation for the purpose stated in this resolution substantially as contained in the provisions of H. R. 11405 by the Honorable CECIL R. KING, Representative, 17th District, California; and be it further

"Resolved, That the chief clerk of the assembly be hereby directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States."

Two joint resolutions of the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

**"Assembly Joint Resolution 12"**

"Joint resolution relative to vocational education"

"Whereas the spectacular achievements of Russian scientists, engineers, and technicians demand the urgent development of more technical manpower for our Nation's defense program; and

"Whereas an emergency need exists for technicians and skilled workers to build, install, maintain, service, and repair the equipment of today and the automations of tomorrow; and

"Whereas a southern California research council report shows that in the Los Angeles



area the manpower needs for craftsmen and foremen will increase about 166 percent by 1960 and for operatives and kindred workers the increase will be about 139 percent; and

"Whereas meeting these needs have been a paramount task of vocational-technical programs in local high schools and technical divisions of the junior colleges; and

"Whereas the need is strikingly shown by the enrollment of over 11,000 students at Los Angeles Trade-Technical Junior College which is an increase of 15 percent over last year; and

"Whereas a number of the programs at the school are on three shifts a day, there are 2,500 applicants on the waiting lists: Now, therefore, be it

*"Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the President and the Congress of the United States to enact legislation designed to further area vocational education as contained in the Smith-Hughes Act; and be it further*

*"Resolved, That the chief clerk of the assembly be hereby directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States."*

#### "Assembly Joint Resolution 1

"Joint resolution relative to Federal aid for education

"Whereas the State of California has, during the past decade, experienced the greatest growth in population in its history; and

"Whereas this tremendous increase in population has taxed the capacity of the public schools to the extent that it has been necessary to maintain double sessions in many of the classrooms during this period; and

"Whereas in order to relieve this constant need for additional classrooms the people of the State of California have authorized the issuance of State bonds in a total sum of \$635 million since 1949 to provide funds with which to construct school buildings and to purchase necessary school furniture and equipment. In addition, local school districts have bonded themselves to capacity in order to secure funds for school construction and equipment; and

"Whereas despite the amount that has been expended for classroom construction, many school districts are still on double sessions due to lack of a sufficient number of classrooms in which to conduct school and classes in the district; and

"Whereas estimates of needs for the foreseeable future are that \$400 million annually will be required for schoolhouse construction if any semblance of the present shortage is to be alleviated; and

"Whereas such amount will have to be raised by the issuance of State and local school district bonds in a market which is presently saturated with bonds and obligations of the State and local governmental agencies; and

"Whereas under present market conditions, the sale of additional State and local school district bonds will result in the payment of excessive interest rates for funds to construct needed classrooms and facilities; Now, therefore, be it

*"Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California memorializes the President and Congress of the United States to enact legislation to authorize the Federal Government, or an agency thereof, to purchase State and local school district bonds which are issued to provide funds for the construction of schools and classrooms; and be it further*

*"Resolved, That the chief clerk of the assembly is directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California to the Congress of the United States."*

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

#### "Assembly Joint Resolution 5

"Joint resolution relative to issuance of a special postage stamp on traffic safety

"Whereas the number of deaths and injuries resulting from accidents on our streets and highways has steadily increased over the years and is now a serious national problem; and

"Whereas under the Federal Highway Act of 1956, a great expansion of our highway system throughout the Nation will take place, thereby making the problem of traffic safety of national importance; and

"Whereas many local, State, and national organizations are engaged in carrying out programs of traffic safety in an attempt to alleviate this problem; and

"Whereas driver attitude and responsibility are recognized as the most important factors in promoting highway safety; and

"Whereas studies indicate that an effective means of reaching the individual driver is through the issuance of a special postage stamp on traffic safety, since such a stamp would be a constant reminder to each citizen of the importance of traffic safety; and

"Whereas the issuance of such a stamp would greatly assist the many local, State, and national organizations in carrying out their vitally important programs of traffic safety: Now, therefore, be it

*"Resolved by the Assembly and the Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California memorializes the Postmaster General of the United States to provide for the issuance of a special stamp on traffic safety; and be it further*

*"Resolved, That the chief clerk of the assembly be hereby directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Postmaster General of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States."*

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Public Works:

#### "Senate Joint Resolution 21

"Joint resolution relative to Auburn Dam on the American River

"Whereas the number of unemployed people in the United States has been increasing at an alarming rate with a result that the State and Federal Governments are considering worthwhile public works projects to stimulate a greater employment and provide new jobs; and

"Whereas there is general agreement that some public works program should be initiated in addition to any possible tax cuts which, of course, would not assist those persons soon enough who are without employment, and also it is agreed that any public works program should be one which would be as beneficial as possible to the long-range economy of the Nation; and

"Whereas it has been proven over a number of years that water development projects and reclamation projects generally are wealth-producing projects on which the bulk of the costs are repaid by the beneficiaries of the projects, while at the same time, they create more irrigated farms, more homes, and more job opportunities; and

"Whereas the Congress of the United States presently has pending legislation introduced by United States Senators WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND and THOMAS H. KUCHEL (S. 617) and also legislation introduced by Congressman CLAIR ENGLE (H. R. 2798) to authorize the multiple-purpose Auburn Dam on the American River above Folsom Lake for construction by the United States Bureau of Reclamation; and

"Whereas the multiple-purpose project will furnish additional water which can be used in the American River watershed, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, and areas to the south; and

"Whereas the project will produce additional power which can be employed to pump water to areas of deficiency; and

"Whereas the proposed Auburn Dam is a part of the California water plan and the project as outlined in the legislation would complement the State's efforts to meet the water requirements of California's rapidly expanding population: Now, therefore be it

*"Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the President and the Congress of the United States to approve as soon as possible the legislation now pending to authorize Auburn Dam; and be it further*

*"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be hereby directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States; to the Speaker of the House of Representatives; to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States; to W. A. Drexelheimer, Commissioner of Reclamation; to Harry O. Banks, director of the Department of Water Resources of the State of California; and to B. W. Cassidy, Chairman, Auburn Dam Project Committee."*

Resolutions of the general court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; to the Committee on Finance:

"Resolutions memorializing the Congress of the United States to adopt legislation which will include medical and hospital payments within the provisions of the Social Security Act

"Whereas there are a large number of persons in the Nation who are unable to meet the increasing cost of medical and hospital expenses: Therefore be it

*"Resolved, That the general court of Massachusetts respectfully urges the Congress of the United States to enact legislation which will include medical and hospital payments within the provisions of the Social Security Act; and be it further*

*"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted by the secretary of the Commonwealth to the President of the United States, to the presiding officer of each branch of the Congress, and to each Member thereof from this Commonwealth."*

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of New York; to the Committee on Finance:

"Concurrent resolution memorializing Congress to enact appropriate legislation to enable the railroad industry to compete with other forms of transportation which are aided by public funds

"Whereas the railroad industry in the State of New York because of the vast service it provides the public as transporter of passengers and freight, as employer of more than 100,000 persons earning over \$430 million annually, as a taxpayer contributing \$45 million annually in real estate and special franchise taxes in the State, and as purchaser and consumer of goods and services amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars annually, plays a tremendously vital role in the economy of our State and Nation; and

"Whereas it has become generally recognized that the railroad industry is in a precarious financial situation warranting immediate action by Government at all levels; and

"Whereas a recent report of the public service commission of the State of New York confirms that 'the entire ailing passenger transportation industry is badly in need of resuscitative governmental assistance'; and

"Whereas there are pending before the New York State Legislature several proposals designed to provide equitable tax relief to the railroads so as to place them on a basis more nearly competitive with other forms of transportation; and

"Whereas it is essential to the economy of our State and Nation that the railroads continue to operate under private ownership earning a fair return so as to avoid the alternative of public ownership at incalculable cost to the public: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved (if the assembly concur), That the Congress of the United States be memorialized to enact appropriate legislation to:* (a) obviate archaic controls originally enacted in an era when the railroad industry enjoyed a transportation monopoly, so as to permit the industry fairly to compete with other forms of transportation which are substantially aided by public funds or facilities; (b) amend the internal revenue law to make available to the railroad industry the full advantage of any subsidy or tax forgiveness which may be provided it by this or any State; (c) repeal the Federal excise tax on freight transportation and the Federal excise tax on passenger transportation; and be it further

*Resolved (if the assembly concur), That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and to each Member of the Congress of the United States duly elected from the State of New York and that the latter be urged to devote themselves to the task of accomplishing the purpose of this resolution.*

"By order of the senate.

WILLIAM S. KING, *Secretary.*

"In assembly, March 26, 1958, concurred in without amendment.

"By order of assembly.

ANSLEY B. BORKOWSKI, *Clerk.*"

A resolution of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Sun Valley, Calif., favoring the enactment of legislation to repeal the excise tax on telephone calls; to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution adopted by the City Council of the City of Torrance, Calif., favoring the enactment of legislation to reduce Federal taxes; to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution adopted by the City Council of the City of Torrance, Calif., relating to the provision of Torrance mailing addresses for all residents of that city; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

A resolution adopted by the Georgetown Citizens Association, of Washington, D. C., opposing any alteration of the east front of the Capitol Building in the city of Washington; to the Committee on Public Works.

#### CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, and my colleague, the senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], I present, for appropriate reference, a concurrent resolution of the South Carolina General Assembly memorializing Congress to enact legis-

lation to prevent the Federal Communications Commission from changing channel 8, Florence television station WBTW to another channel.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and, under the rule, ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Concurrent resolution memorializing Congress to enact legislation to prevent the Federal Communications Commission from changing channel 8, Florence television station WBTW to another channel

Whereas the general assembly has learned that there is now a proposal pending before the Federal Communications Commission to move channel 8 assigned to Florence television station WBTW to North Carolina; and

Whereas many citizens of this State receive reception through this channel which they would not receive if it were transferred to another State: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the senate (the house of representatives concurring), That Congress be memorialized to enact, without delay, suitable legislation directing the Federal Communications Commission not to move channel 8, now assigned to Florence television station WBTW; be it further*

*Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, to each United States Senator from South Carolina, each Member of the House of Representatives of Congress from South Carolina, the Senate of the United States and the House of Representatives of the United States.*

#### BRIDGE CONNECTING INTERNATIONAL FALLS, MINN., AND FORT FRANCES, ONTARIO, CANADA—LETTER

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, as the author of S. 3437 to authorize the building of a bridge connecting International Falls, Minn., and Fort Frances, Ontario, Canada, I was pleased to receive a letter from the city clerk of International Falls, Minn., endorsing my position.

I ask unanimous consent that the letter be printed in the RECORD, and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the letter was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CITY OF INTERNATIONAL FALLS, MINN.,  
April 8, 1958.

HON. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HUMPHREY: The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the International Falls City Council at their regular meeting March 31, 1958:

"Whereas there has been and presently exists a continuing need for an international bridge connecting International Falls, Minn., and Fort Frances, Ontario, Canada, in order to properly facilitate and move the ever increasing vehicular and pedestrian traffic between the two countries; and

"Whereas the DFL International Bridge Committee was formally appointed in April 1956 to study the feasibility to construct a toll-free bridge between the aforementioned cities and said committee has since received tremendous support and approval from the area citizenry and said committee has been expanded and is now known as the Inter-

national Bridge Committee: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, That the City Council of the City of International Falls, Minn., does hereby endorse and approve the proposal to construct a toll-free bridge and that Governor Freeman, Senators Humphrey and Thye, Congressman Blatnik, and Minnesota Highway Commissioner L. P. Zimmerman be informed of this action and be urged to lend their full support in obtaining approval of said project; be it further*

*Resolved, That the International Bridge Committee, duly appointed by the city council, be and they hereby are individually and collectively commended for their past efforts in support of this proposed construction of a toll-free bridge, and are urged to continue their fine work in the future."*

It is hoped that you will do your utmost to expedite Federal authorization so that a new toll-free bridge can be constructed between the Falls and Fort Frances.

An International Bridge Committee has been appointed by the city council. This committee consisting of 16 members from the area, and a like committee is functioning from the Canadian side. The reception has been most enthusiastic and we urge you to do all in your power on the Federal level to facilitate this project.

Yours very truly,

VERNON L. PETERSON,  
City Clerk.

#### RESOLUTION OF DULUTH, MINN., AFL-CIO CENTRAL BODY

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a resolution which I have just received from the Duluth AFL-CIO central body be printed in the RECORD, and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the city of Duluth has found it necessary to increase gas rates because of having to manufacture its own gas; and

Whereas this manufactured gas is not satisfactory due to clogging of burners and gas lines; and

Whereas hearings have been held for over 3 years on the petitions of different natural gas companies desiring to serve Duluth and surrounding areas: be it

*Resolved, That the Duluth AFL-CIO central body go on record as urging action in granting a permit to one of these companies before we find ourselves without gas or with gas of such poor B. t. u. we are unable to burn it; and be it further*

*Resolved, That we urge our Senators and Representatives to appear before the proper commission and do everything within their power to expedite a permit for natural gas to our area.*

FRANK T. MCCAULEY,  
Recording Secretary.

#### FEDERAL PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM—RESOLUTION

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, at their regular meeting on April 1, 1958, the City Council of Chisholm, Minn., adopted a resolution urging the Congress of the United States to appropriate Federal funds and aid for a public works program to help offset the serious unemployment situation on the Mesabe Iron Range.



I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be printed in the RECORD, and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas a serious unemployment and unstable economic situation exists in our immediate area and the Mesabe Iron Range, with hundreds of iron-ore miners unemployed and many more to be laid off as time goes on; and

Whereas this serious situation has created undue hardship and suffering upon these unemployed and their families: Now, therefore, be it and hereby is

*Resolved*, That the city of Chisholm, Minn., requests the Congress of the United States of America to appropriate Federal funds and aid for a public works program in this area affected by this serious unemployment situation and thus help relieve the undue hardship of these unemployed and their families; and to effectuate the securing of the same, copies of this resolution will be sent to Hon. Congressman JOHN BLATNIK, Hon. Senator HUBERT HUMPHREY, and Hon. Senator EDWARD THYE.

FRANK JENKE,  
Mayor.

Attest:

EDWARD L. KOCHNEAR,  
City Clerk.

#### RESTORATION OF FARM PRICES TO FULL PARITY LEVEL—RESOLUTION

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, the Lemond-Somerset Farmers Union Local, of Hope, Minn., has recently adopted a resolution urging the Congress to restore farm prices to a full parity level.

I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be printed in the RECORD, and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas agriculture is a major industry in this community and in Minnesota; and Whereas the lowering of farm supports on dairy products, wheat, corn, and the feed grains would create increased hardship in our area; and

Whereas price protection is needed on livestock and poultry because these products make up a large percentage of the cash farm income of this community; and

Whereas the community is losing millions of dollars in income and purchasing power each year because farmers are not receiving prices which give them a return equal to the cost of production and living; and

Whereas the farm credit situation is serious and capital is lacking both to finance 1958 operations and to make the needed repairs and replacements on the farm; and

Whereas the lack of farm buying power is holding back a large volume of purchases, repairs, and investment in new buildings and machinery, which contribute in turn to a drop in business activity and employment in the city: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That, we the Lemond-Somerset Farmers Union Local, urge the Congress to take into consideration that the best and most direct method of forestalling the growing business recession and aiding small business in our community would be to take immediate steps to restore farm prices to a full parity level; be it further

*Resolved*, That the Congress be urged to oppose the recommendations for still lower farm price support levels, and instead to approve measures which will restore farm

prices to a higher level at which the sale of farm products will give farmers a fair purchasing power; and be it finally

*Resolved*, That copies of this resolution be sent to our Members of the House and Senate in the Congress and to other interested officials.

Dated at Hope, Minn., March 25, 1958.

FORREST GRASS, *President*.

BURNETT SOMMERS,

*Vice President*.

BETTE BEDNEY, *Secretary*.

#### RESOLUTIONS OF CERTAIN ORGANIZATIONS OF NORTH DAKOTA

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, a series of resolutions adopted by various organizations in the State of North Dakota.

There being no objection, the resolutions were received, appropriately referred, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

To the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

"BOWMAN-SLOPE  
"RURAL TELEPHONE MUTUAL AID CORP.,  
"Bowman, N. Dak.

"At a regular meeting of the board of directors of the Bowman-Slope Rural Telephone Mutual Aid Corp., of Bowman, N. Dak., held on the 26th day of March 1958, the following resolution was moved by Walter Stzegura:

"Be it resolved, That whereas it is to the best interest of our cooperative that S. 2990 introduced in the United States Senate by Senator HUMPHREY be enacted into law, we urge all of our friends in the Congress to support it to the end that REA may be removed from the political pressures of a partisan Secretary of Agriculture; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be sent to each Member of the Congress from the State of North Dakota."

"The above resolution was seconded by C. J. Clark and upon rollcall all directors voted 'aye,' and the motion was declared carried."

"SHEYENNE VALLEY ELECTRIC  
"COOPERATIVE, INC.,  
"Finley, N. Dak.

"Subject: Proposed electrification legislation.

"Whereas the President of the United States has recommended to the Congress of the United States, that the rural electric cooperatives seek credit for a large portion of their finances from private loaning agencies; and

"Whereas in this recommendation, the President states that the Congress should only approve about 60 percent of the funds requested by the rural electric program; and

"Whereas the Congress of the United States, in 1936, made an agreement through the passage of the Rural Electrification Act, between the United States Government and the rural electric cooperatives, to the effect that, if the cooperatives would electrify the rural area on an area coverage basis, the Federal Government then would make available to the cooperatives the necessary amount of finances from time to time, at 2 percent interest with a repayment period of 35 years. The rural electric cooperatives entered into this agreement in good faith with the Government of the United States and have upheld their end of the bargain, while now the President of the United States is asking the Government of the United States to violate the Government's responsibility insofar as their end of the bargain is concerned: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the directors of the Sheyenne Valley Electric Cooperative in session at

this regular board meeting held on March 26, 1958, respectfully urge our two Senators namely, Senator WILLIAM LANGER and Senator MILTON R. YOUNG, together with our two Representatives, Representative USHER L. BURDICK and Representative OTTO KRUEGER, to vigorously oppose any attempt by the President of the United States or the monopoly-type utility or any other person, persons, or groups that may attempt to influence the Congress to support this bill; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That these two Senators and the two Representatives should use their influence to remind the Congress of the United States that the Rural Electrification Act was not passed based on its economic feasibility, but on the basis that the social standards of our rural people could be and should be on the same level as that of the urban and city people. Without rural electrification, this could not be accomplished because the monopolies dominating the electric field refused to recognize their responsibility to the many thousands of people making up rural America.

"Respectfully submitted.

"JULIUS ANDERSON,  
"President."

To the Committee on Finance:  
"Resolution of the North Dakota Public Service Commission urging the repeal of the unjust and discriminatory Federal excise tax upon for-hire transportation

"Whereas the Federal excise tax levied upon for-hire transportation was a wartime measure designed, in addition to raising revenue, to discourage the private use of such transportation facilities which were needed for movement of war materials and personnel; and

"Whereas World War II has long since ended, and the purpose for the tax no longer exists; and

"Whereas the transportation industry is experiencing economic difficulties, made more burdensome by this outmoded tax; and

"Whereas a percentage tax on transportation service is especially harsh and burdensome on residents and shippers in North Dakota, situated as we are at substantial distances from markets and centers of population: Therefore it is

"*Resolved by the Public Service Commission of the State of North Dakota*, That we urge the Congress to recognize the fact that the Federal excise tax on transportation for hire is not in the public interest and should be repealed.

"Adopted at Bismarck, N. Dak., this 25th day of March 1958.

"By the commission:

"[SEAL] "ERNEST D. NELSON,  
"President.

"ANSON J. ANDERSON,  
"Commissioner.

"MARTIN VAALER,  
"Commissioner.

"Attest:

"ELMER OLSON,  
"Secretary."

"Resolution of the North Dakota Public Service Commission urging the repeal of the unjust and discriminatory Federal excise tax on communications service

"Whereas the North Dakota Public Service Commission has the duty and responsibility to regulate the intrastate rates and services of telephone companies in North Dakota and to prevent unreasonable discrimination; and

"Whereas the Federal excise tax on communications services was enacted as an 'emergency' tax in 1941 and was greatly increased during World War II to help defray war costs and to discourage unnecessary civilian use of communications services; and

"Whereas in 1954 Congress recognized an unfair tax burden was being imposed upon the users of communications services and

reduced the excise-tax rate on those services; nevertheless, now, long after the emergency had passed and over 12 years after the cessation of hostilities at the end of World War II, there is still a Federal excise tax of 10 percent imposed upon local exchange and toll telephone services; and

"Whereas since telephone service is a necessity for North Dakota farmers and householders and since few North Dakota businesses could do without such services, communications services should no longer be taxed as a luxury item; and

"Whereas such excise taxes discriminate against the long-distance users of these services who live in the State of North Dakota and other sections of the country which are removed from centers of population because the tax is calculated as a percentage of the service charged; and

"Whereas the North Dakota Public Service Commission considers the Federal excise tax on communications services to be unsound, unjust, and inimical to the maintenance of reasonably priced communications services in North Dakota; and

"Whereas in a similar situation after World War I Congress repealed such an excise tax: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, by the North Dakota Public Service Commission, That the North Dakota delegation to Congress, which is known for its services to the people of North Dakota, be and hereby is memorialized on behalf of the people of North Dakota to support the repeal of the unjust and discriminatory Federal excise tax on communication services.*

*Adopted at Bismarck, N. Dak., this 25th day of March 1958.*

"By the commission:

"[SEAL]

"ERNEST D. NELSON,  
"President.  
"ANSON J. ANDERSON,  
"Commissioner.  
"MARTIN VAALER,  
"Commissioner.

"Attest:

"EALMER OLSON,  
"Secretary."

To the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

"Resolution adopted by North Dakota State Water Conservation Commission, March 31, 1958

"Whereas the regular 1959 budget estimate for Missouri River Basin investigations is \$900,000 below the current appropriation therefor; and

"Whereas it is felt that such estimate should be at least as great as the funds provided for fiscal year 1958 in order to carry forward the most orderly and economical program of investigational activities necessary to meet construction target dates for some of the project features; and

"Whereas the Garrison diversion unit, North Dakota and South Dakota, alone, could economically use twice the \$487,800 allocated to it in the 1959 estimate in order to keep the required work on schedule so that construction on the unit can be initiated in fiscal year 1961, or earlier; and

"Whereas State and local interest in the irrigation potentials thereof is tremendously high, as dramatically shown at the hearing before the Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, United States House of Representatives, held in Devils Lake, N. Dak., October 30, 1957, on certain modifying legislation for the unit proposed in H. R. 7068 (and in S. 1932), when well over 2,300 farmers, business and professional men, State, county, and local officials, educators, and others were in attendance, and more than 50 witnesses testified and filed statements in support of the proposed legislation and endorsing the Garrison diversion unit; and

"Whereas irrigation districts in the unit area have already been formed comprising

about 108,000 irrigable acres, and the formation of additional districts of 200,000 more irrigable acres will have been completed by next July 1: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the North Dakota State Water Conservation Commission, the official State agency having jurisdiction and control over the State's water resources in regular meeting in the State capitol, Bismarck, N. Dak., March 31, 1958, That the Congress be and it hereby is respectfully requested and urged to substantially increase the budget estimate for the Missouri River Basin investigations for fiscal 1959 so that an allocation of approximately \$1 million could be made available to continue investigations in connection with the Garrison diversion unit; and be it further*

*Resolved, That copies hereof be transmitted by mail to the Honorable CLARENCE CANNON, chairman, House Committee on Appropriations; the Honorable CARL HAYDEN, chairman, Senate Committee on Appropriations; Senators WILLIAM LANGER and MILTON R. YOUNG; Representatives USHER L. BURDICK and OTTO KRUEGER; Secretary of the Interior; Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Water and Power; and the Commissioner of Reclamation.*

"GOV. JOHN E. DAVIS,  
"Chairman, State Water  
Conservation Commission.

"Attest:

"MILO W. HOISVEEN,  
"Secretary, State Water  
Conservation Commission."

"Whereas Senate bill 809, introduced by WILLIAM LANGER, of North Dakota, is designed to provide loans or grants to Indian reservations to encourage industry to build industrial plants in or near reservations for the purpose of providing employment to Indian people; and

"Whereas such a bill is in complete agreement with the Spokane Tribe of Indians, the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians, and the National Congress of American Indians; and

"Whereas we feel the Indian people should be helped at home to elevate them into the same positions as other citizens of these United States in all phases of life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness: Now, therefore, be it hereby

*Resolved by the Spokane Tribal Business Council, meeting in special session this 13th day of January 1958, That we strongly endorse Senate bill 809 as one of the most suitable programs yet devised to help the Indian people.*

"GLENN F. GALBRAITH,  
"Secretary, Spokane Tribal Business  
Council.

"Approved:

"FLOYD M. PHILLIPS,  
"Superintendent."

To the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

"Whereas ethyl alcohol, found in liquor, wine, and beer, is a habit-forming drug and affects the human body as a poison; and

"Whereas the number of drinking Americans has increased in recent years at an alarming rate, with there being more than 5 million alcoholics in this country, resulting in the ruin of millions of lives, moral degeneracy, slaughter on the highways, broken homes, crowded asylums, an increasing crime rate, and a rising tide of juvenile delinquency; and

"Whereas the legions of liquor, with their insidious slogans of graceful living have, through the mediums of advertising, invaded our homes as so-called molders of men of distinction, with its inevitable corrupting influence upon our young people; and

"Whereas the liquor business, which destroys much if the finest in our social life, does not deserve to have free and unlimited

access to the sacred precincts of our homes; and

"Whereas we are convinced that church members should not hesitate to speak out on behalf of constructive efforts to curb the liquor industry:

"Now, therefore, we, the members of the Dorcas Class of the Sunday School of Emmanuel Baptist Church, Ruston, La., do hereby express our wholehearted support for the bill pending in the Congress of the United States of America, introduced by Senator LANGER, which pertains to the prohibition of advertising in certain mediums of communications by the alcoholic beverage industry."

#### PROHIBITION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE ADVERTISING IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE—PETITIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I present, for appropriate reference, a series of petitions, and a resolution, relating to the prohibition of alcoholic beverage advertising in interstate commerce. I ask unanimous consent that the petitions and resolution may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the petitions and resolution were referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, without the signatures attached, as follows:

To Our Senators and Congressmen:

With juvenile court judges, domestic court judges and police officials complaining of the part played by alcohol in the deterioration of our homes and in the delinquency of our children, we again most earnestly urge you to pass legislation taking alcoholic beverage advertising off the air and out of the channels of interstate commerce. No civilization can long survive which is destroyed from within by alcohol. The glamorous and deceptive advertising which becomes constantly worse, is drowning out the warnings of the home, the school and the church with disastrous results.

(Signed by Mrs. Irene Grosz and 20 other citizens of Bismarck, N. Dak.)

To Our Senators and Congressmen:

We, the citizens of your districts again urge upon you action to remove alcoholic beverage advertising from our homes. Through your inaction this advertising has become worse, our youth problem more pressing. We ask for speedy action to remedy this injustice to us.

(Signed by Irene M. Kraft and 53 other citizens of North Dakota.)

KIRKLIN, IND., July 25, 1957.

HON. WILLIAM LANGER,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE LANGER: We want to commend you for introducing bill S. 582 for the purpose of banning alcoholic beverage advertising interstate, and urge you to use every effort to see that this bill is passed.

(Signed by Mrs. Laverne Padgett and 18 citizens of Indiana.)

SEDALIA, MO., February 7, 1958.

Re bill S. 582.  
HON. WILLIAM LANGER,  
United States Senator,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: We, the undersigned, being members of the commission of social concern of the Wesley Methodist Church of Sedalia, Mo., want to take this opportunity to tell you that we are in full accord with



the above numbered bill, which you have recently reintroduced. The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee held hearings on a similar bill last February, but failed to vote the proposal out of committee.

We feel that the prohibiting of interstate transportation of alcoholic beverage advertising would be a definite step forward in the proper control of the liquor industry, and we heartily endorse your continued efforts to have this become the law of our land.

Respectfully yours,  
(Signed by Mrs. Rudolph Swope and nine other citizens of Missouri.)

#### To Our Senators and Congressmen:

With juvenile court judges, domestic court judges and police officials complaining of the part played by alcohol in the deterioration of our homes and in the delinquency of our children, we again most earnestly urge you to pass legislation taking alcoholic beverage advertising off the air and out of the channels of interstate commerce. No civilization can long survive which is destroyed from within by alcohol. The glamorous and deceptive advertising which becomes constantly worse, is drowning out the warnings of the home, the school, and the church with disastrous results.

(Signed by Mrs. Walter Keator and 16 citizens of Wilton, N. Dak.)

CLAUDE, TEX., February 14, 1957.

Senator WILLIAM LANGER,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: Just a line to say that I am deeply appreciative of your past work in favor of bringing about a bill to ban liquor advertising. I think next to outright doing away with it this is one of the best approaches. It just burns me up to watch the angle that the liquor interests play toward our young folks.

It is a disgrace that we would allow them to do it. I have for a long time had an idea in the back of my head that would limit their claims to only the truth. The ideas showing fun for the young; home life with their stuff is just too poison for words. I work with junior ages in church and I have enough in court to convince me that their communistic idea of telling a thing till folks believe it is the basis for all their propaganda.

Do everything you can, and let me know if and when we can help.

Send me a copy of this bill S. 582. If you have an extra copy.

Yours very truly,

CARL C. WOOD,  
County Judge, Armstrong County, Tex.

#### ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE ADVERTISING

Whereas million of parents in this country do not consider the consumption of alcoholic beverages to be a part of the Christian or American way of life, and desire the opportunity to raise their children free from the influence of the legalized liquor traffic; and

Whereas alcohol is recognized as a depressant, narcotic drug, the sale of which is forbidden to minors by law; and

Whereas those who promote and sell alcoholic beverages are using every advertising device available through newspapers, magazines, radio, television, and other media to indoctrinate the Nation's children in the use of a product which they cannot legally purchase; and

Whereas appeals to advertisers and media representatives have failed to result in the establishment of a system of reasonable controls regulating such advertising; Therefore be it

Resolved, That the General Board of Temperance of the Methodist Church, assembled for its annual meeting, January 23-24, 1957, in Washington, D. C., respectfully entreats

the 85th Congress of the United States to most carefully consider and approve legislation which will protect the American home against continued invasion by liquor advertisers.

GENERAL BOARD OF TEMPERANCE,  
THE METHODIST CHURCH,  
Washington, D. C.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. JOHNSON of Texas (for himself and Mr. BRIDGES) (by request):  
S. 3609. A bill to provide for research into problems of flight within and outside the earth's atmosphere, and for other purposes; to the Special Committee on Space and Astronautics.

(See the remarks of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. HRUSKA:  
S. 3610. A bill for the relief of Ljubica Dajcinovic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HILL:  
S. 3611. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army or his designee to convey certain property located in the vicinity of Montgomery, Montgomery County, Ala., to the State of Alabama; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. LANGER:  
S. 3612. A bill to exclude commercial insurance from consideration as income for death pension purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MURRAY:  
S. 3613. A bill to authorize and direct the Court of Claims of the United States to determine the present purchasing power of the amount of money claimed in damages in the case of Harmon W. Jones against the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUMPHREY:  
S. 3614. A bill for the relief of Masako Onta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PROXMIRE:  
S. 3615. A bill for the relief of Wendy Levine; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### DESIGNATION OF WEEK OF JUNE 23, 1958, AS NATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION WEEK

Mr. PAYNE submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 79); which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the President is requested to issue a proclamation designating the period beginning June 23, 1958, and ending June 29, 1958, both dates inclusive, as "National Civil Aviation Week" in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and calling upon the people of the United States to celebrate such period with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

#### STUDY OF UNITED STATES TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, I submit, for appropriate reference, a resolution which would authorize the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to undertake a complete and searching investigation of the textile industry of the United States.

The resolution is submitted on behalf of myself, the junior Senator from Rhode

Island [Mr. PASTORE], the junior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PURTELL], the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. PAYNE], the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND], the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the senior Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH], and the senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN].

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the resolution be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my statement.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, the resolution would authorize a study of all factors affecting commerce and production in the textile industry of the United States, including the extent and causes of the decline in employment and production, the effects of Federal policies, and the impact on the industry of the commercial and trade policies of other countries.

The textile industry is a major segment of our national economy. It employs more than 1 million persons. Directly and indirectly, it provides the bread and butter for an estimated 15 million Americans. It is also important to our national defense. During World War II, the Armed Forces required more than 10,000 different types of textile items.

However, despite its size, its essential nature, and its importance to our economy, the textile industry has long been in a depressed and declining state.

This is a subject which frequently has been discussed in the Senate. A great many of us, from New England and from the South, have been deeply concerned for a number of years about developments in the textile industry. We have seen employment drop sharply and steadily. Since the end of World War II, 345,000 textile jobs have disappeared, including more than 12,000 in my own State of New Hampshire. Since 1947, 717 textile mills in this country have been liquidated.

We have watched earnings drop.

We have watched exports drop.

We have watched imports rise.

As a Nation, we simply cannot afford to let this basic industry continue to decline. As a Senator from New Hampshire, I cannot stand by and let one of the most important industries in my State wither and die on the vine, without doing everything in my power to remove the causes of the blight.

Some of the causes of this decline have already been identified.

On April 2, the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. PAYNE] presented to the Senate carefully documented evidence showing that three programs of the Federal Government have been major contributors to the disasters which have hit the United States textile industry.

These three programs are:

First, the farm program. Under it, the export subsidy on cotton enables foreign textile firms to purchase United States cotton at a 20 percent discount. To dispose of our surplus cotton, the Government sells it abroad for from 6 to 8 cents a pound less than the price an American manufacturer must pay. This

gives the foreign industry a 25-percent price advantage, right from the start. It forces the American textile manufacturers to spend approximately \$350 million more for raw cotton than they would spend in the absence of the farm program. We give foreign-textile producers advantages we do not give our own producers, and we pay for these advantages out of our own pockets.

Second, trade policies. As a result of tariff reductions imposed through GATT agreements, textile imports have rocketed upward. Cotton textile imports have increased 1,000 percent since 1947. Woolen and worsted imports have increased by 800 percent. Some remedial steps, such as the Geneva reservation on wools, and the voluntary export quotas which the Japanese have imposed, have helped prevent an even worse situation, but have not solved the problem or removed the threat which hangs over the domestic textile industry.

Third, foreign-aid programs. Under these we have aided the establishment and modernization of textile plants in many foreign countries, and have purchased their products, instead of our own. In 1957, American tax dollars bought \$88 million worth of foreign textiles, but only \$7 million worth of United States textiles for use in our foreign-aid program. Since 1948, we have supplied foreign countries with more than \$135 million worth of new and up-to-date textile machinery, and have bought \$240 million worth of foreign-produced textiles.

How can an American manufacturer compete with a foreign producer who purchases his raw cotton at a 20-percent lower price, pays his employees one-tenth as much, and has modern and efficient machinery, as well as modern management techniques and know-how supplied by Americans.

These basic problems, taken as a whole, should be explored and illuminated by a thorough committee investigation, with a view to recommending possible solutions and laying the foundation for Congressional action. No single, easy answer exists; but I am confident that many of these problems will yield to a broad, constructive study which can bring the best minds and the best ideas together in a public forum such as the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Not all the problems of the American textile industry can be blamed on the three Federal programs I have cited, and the investigation should not in any sense be pointed at them only. The natural forces of competition and the changing standards and modes of living in this country have had an impact on the industry. The problems of mergers have troubled segments of the industry. Man made fibers have left their mark, as has competition of other products, such as plastics and paper.

The committee investigation proposed by my resolution will not be a magic wand with which to wave away the problems of the industry, but it will enable us to analyze the causes and consider the cures. The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has general legisla-

tive jurisdiction over matters so vital to commerce as the textile industry. It has had the experience of previous inquiries into certain features of the textile industry, including investigations in 1946 and 1948.

The time has now come to take a careful look at the forest, rather than to concentrate on the trees; and this committee seems the logical one to undertake this important task. The ills of the industry cannot be cured by a single stroke. They cut across many lines; and the study proposed by the resolution must also cover the entire field. Of course, the committee must try to find solutions which will not create new and worse problems in the place of those we are trying to solve.

Mr. President, we cannot sit by and let a vital American industry, which employs more than 1 million persons, perish. We must explore every possible avenue of escape from the morass into which it is sinking. We must try to identify the causes and to remove them, and we must mobilize all our talents and resources to start this industry on the road to recovery.

Mr. President, I believe the place to start is in the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and the time to start is now.

The resolution (S. Res. 287), submitted by Mr. COTTON (for himself, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. PURTELL, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. BRIDGES, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, and Mr. GREEN), was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized under sections 134 (a) and 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, to conduct a full and complete study of all factors affecting commerce and production in the textile industry of the United States, including but not limited to (a) the extent, nature, and causes of the decline in interstate and foreign commerce in textile-mill products; (b) the decline in employment in the textile industry; (c) the effects of policies and programs of the Federal Government on the industry; and (d) the impact of commercial policies of other nations on the industry.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, from the date on which this resolution is agreed to until January 31, 1959, inclusive, is authorized (1) to make such expenditures as it deems advisable; (2) to employ, upon a temporary basis, technical, clerical, and other assistants and consultants; *Provided*, That the minority is authorized to select one person for appointment, and the person so selected shall be appointed and his compensation shall be so fixed that his gross rate shall not be less by more than \$1,200 than the highest gross rate paid to any other employee; and (3) with the consent of the heads of the departments or agencies concerned, and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to utilize the reimbursable services, information, facilities, and personnel of any of the departments or agencies of the Government.

SEC. 3. The committee shall report its findings, together with its recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than January 31, 1959.

SEC. 4. Expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$—, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the

Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

Mr. PAYNE subsequently said: Mr. President, I wish simply to place in the RECORD a word of commendation for the present distinguished occupant of the chair, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON], for the resolution he submitted with reference to a study to be undertaken by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the problems affecting the textile industry. The resolution goes to the heart of the problem. I am very happy indeed he has proposed such an investigation, because, in my opinion, it can get to the causes of some of the difficulties, and perhaps result in some answers which shall have to be found in order to solve the problem. The Senator from New Hampshire has been constructive. He has been far-sighted, as he always is. I commend him for his effort.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DOUGLAS in the chair). Does the Senator from Maine yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. PAYNE. I yield.

Mr. COTTON. I thank the Senator from Maine for his kind words. It was his speech last week which I think "teed off" the present feeling in the Senate on this subject. As a member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, I certainly welcome his association as a cosponsor of the resolution. I know the Senator from Maine will contribute much to securing the adoption of the resolution and to making the investigation a thorough and successful one.

Mr. PAYNE. The Senator from New Hampshire may be assured of my full cooperation.

#### INTERNATIONAL RADIO TAPE EXCHANGE OF CULTURAL PROGRAMS

Mr. WILEY. On Wednesday, April 17, the long-awaited Brussels World Fair will open. It will, of course, be a historic showcase for some 35 million expected visitors to see the exhibits of East and West.

Naturally, we wish for the fair great success. He hope that it will serve as an important landmark in improving international understanding.

On numerous occasions I have stressed the importance of two-way exchange of cultural presentations between peoples. I emphasize—two-way. It is not enough that the people of the United States send their best artistic performers abroad—to Brussels and elsewhere. It is important that we welcome to our shores the best in the cultural life of other nations.

Along this line, I have previously brought to the attention of my colleagues the fine aim of the Broadcasting Foundation of America. Through the means of no less than 77 cooperating radio stations throughout our country, the Foundation will bring to our people the very best in foreign music, literature, art, and drama by means of tape recording from abroad, and it will help convey United States culture abroad as well.



On this very day, April 14, there is being announced by the Foundation a grant of \$200,000 from the Ford Foundation to help finance this operation. The program will, of course, still be only in its beginning stages by means of this grant. There are immense potentialities still ahead. This is, however, a most worthy beginning, and I look forward to the continued success and expansion of the operation.

I send to the desk a release from the Broadcasting Foundation of America. It includes, incidentally, the names of the distinguished Board of Trustees—leading individuals who are, I believe, to be congratulated for their fine contribution to this effort. To the release, I append excerpts from a most perceptive article written by Mr. Robert Redfield, Chairman of the Board of the Foundation, which points up in detail the importance of America's getting the benefit of the best in foreign culture.

The article is not new. It had been published as far back as the September 26, 1953, issue of the *Saturday Review*. But it is perhaps even more meaningful today than it was then. The article was entitled "Does America Need a Hearing Aid?" In other words, does not America need to develop the capacity to listen to foreign peoples, as well as to speak to them? The answer is very definitely yes.

I ask unanimous consent that both items be printed at this point in the body of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the matters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

**TWO-HUNDRED-THOUSAND-DOLLAR GRANT WILL FINANCE INTERNATIONAL RADIO EXCHANGE**

NEW YORK, April 14.—A worldwide exchange of radio programs between American radio stations and the broadcasting systems of Europe, the Far East, and other areas has been made possible by a grant of \$200,000 from the Ford Foundation to the Broadcasting Foundation of America, according to an announcement made today by Robert Redfield, chairman of the board of BFA. "For the first time on such a scale," said Mr. Redfield, "the music, drama, and other expressive utterances of many of the world's peoples will be brought to America and our corresponding productions sent to them."

The grant will permit BFA to establish a center in New York for the duplication on tape of programs from abroad and for their distribution to American radio stations. It will also aid BFA to lay the basis for the production and sending abroad of radio programs expressing American creative life.

"This exchange of the creative productions of many cultures," Mr. Redfield stated, "will be a kind of international conversation, free of politics and propaganda. It will provide an aid to the ear of America, a great widening of the range of things heard and appreciated that originate in unfamiliar lands. In turn, it will bring to audiences overseas the best in American music and writing and thought, reflecting the tradition and culture of the American people."

"Listening to these programs can give pleasure and knowledge to us and to millions overseas," he continued, "and can bring us into closer understanding with our friends and potential friends throughout the world."

BFA has already made arrangements with the broadcasting systems of 29 nations to prepare programs in English on the music, literature, and art of their countries for American audiences. These countries include: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada,

China, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Vietnam, and Yugoslavia.

Seventy-seven radio stations in the country's largest cities are cooperating with BFA and will put these programs on the air as a public service.

BFA expects to begin distribution here of foreign radio programs in the immediate future. Miss Judith Waller, former Midwest public affairs director for NBC, will act as program consultant.

BFA was formed in 1955 and is a non-profit, tax-exempt educational organization. Its board of trustees includes: Mrs. A. Scott Bullitt, owner of stations KING and KING-TV, Seattle; Norman Davis, Seattle businessman and former chairman of the board of the Seattle Museum of Fine Arts; Frank N. Freeman, emeritus chairman, department of education, University of California, Berkeley; Henry Morgenthau III, TV projects manager, station WGBH, Boston; Richard Pack, vice president in charge of programs, Westinghouse Broadcasting Corp., New York; George E. Probst, former director of the University of Chicago Roundtable, presently executive director of the Thomas Alva Edison Foundation, Inc., New York; Robert Redfield, professor of anthropology, University of Chicago; George N. Suster, president of Hunter College, New York; Seymour N. Siegel, director of the Municipal Broadcasting System and WNYC of the city of New York, chairman of the International Advisory Broadcasting Council, and past president of the National Association of Educational Broadcasters; Calvin W. Stillman, economist and professor of social science, University of Chicago; Howard Thurman, dean of the chapel, Boston University; and Myron Wilson, New York attorney. The acting executive director is Mrs. Chloe Fox.

In addition to the Ford Foundation grant, BFA has received support from the Rockefeller Foundation, the Creole Foundation, the Peter J. Schweitzer Foundation, and from private contributors.

[From the *Saturday Review* of September 26, 1953]

**DOES AMERICA NEED A HEARING AID?**

(By Robert Redfield)

(Through the Voice of America and other agencies of communication we beseech people the world over to lend us their ears. But do we listen ourselves? Robert Redfield, who asks the question, is professor of anthropology at the University of Chicago and the author of *A Village That Chose Progress*.)

We Americans have long been known as a talkative people. While the strong silent man is one recognized type among us, visitors find most of us very ready with our tongues. Mrs. Trollope wrote in 1828 that "Americans love talking," and she recorded some of the abundant talk that she heard—and did not admire. A little later Alexis de Tocqueville characterized us as garrulous and reported that the American "speaks to you as if he were addressing a meeting." The French observer was also impressed with the fact that what the Americans talked about was often himself. He recognized that those Americans were proud, with reason, of their achievement in building a new and democratic nation. It was our patriotism that Tocqueville found garrulous. He found us insatiable of praise and ever willing to tell strangers of the superiority of the American way of life.

Has this perhaps become a national habit? Do we still talk a great deal, and often, about our own virtues? Today we have an immense governmental enterprise officially named the International Information and

Education Activities, and popularly known as the Voice of America. Transmitters on land and sea girdle the globe and the stentorian voice of free men must be heard. We are still talking about ourselves and about what's good about us. We know it is important that people understand us; it is plain that the Soviet Union constantly lies about us; and it is desirable that other people see the good about us that can give them reason to like and to help us. So we help them to see the good about us by telling them about it. We sell the American way.

I do not condemn our attempt to tell other people how good we are. There are great good things about us of which we should honestly speak. I think it is necessary to talk to other people and human to want to talk about one's self so as to appear in a good light. When others lie about us we must meet the lies.

But I do think that our talking is insufficiently balanced by listening. I do not think that we listen enough to what other people are trying to say to us about themselves, and I do not think we listen enough to the sound of what we say in the ears of him to whom we say it. We are guided chiefly in deciding what to say by the conceptions we have of what those others ought to like about us if they were just like us. And they aren't. They are different in respects to which we are inattentive. Just because we think great combines moving over vast fields of wheat are proofs of what great fellows we are, we took it for granted that Chinese and Middle Eastern peasants would look at pictures of these combines and admire us. By just listening for a moment to the sound of our voices in their ears instead of in our own we could find out that the combines, the tiled bathrooms, and the skyscrapers in most cases make those peasants feel more remote from us and more suspicious of us than they were before.

Talking is good, and it is necessary to make clear what we truly are. But mutual security depends on mutual understanding, and for understanding you have to have a conversation. A conversation is not two people talking loudly at each other, and certainly it is not one person with a megaphone. It is first one person listening while the other talks, and then that one talking while the other listens. In the big room where all peoples meet much of the talk is just the loudest voices shouting what they mistakenly imagine the others might find impressive to hear.

Would it be untactful to suggest that America needs a hearing aid? We have done something to raise our voice; can we do something to improve our listening? Something to improve it is being done in what is called monitoring Russian and other foreign broadcasts and in that technique of the expert called content analysis. Something has also been done to understand better in just what respects Russians, Frenchmen, and Chinese are different from us in recent studies of national character. Something has also been done by the Fund for Adult Education's "Voices of Europe" radio series, which gives the general American public the chance to listen to Europeans who would otherwise be inaudible. I suppose that insofar as the sciences concerned with human behavior have anything to contribute to the improvement of America's listening to other people, they are doing it. But today I am thinking of the art of listening to other peoples as anyone may practice it. Good talking is an art; good listening is obviously even rarer, and it is rarer because as an art it is more subtle and difficult. But, as it is something that Americans need seriously to cultivate for their own safety, it is worth considering if there are ways to cultivate it.

How shall we listen to the voices of the other personalities that stand about us in the

big room? We may conceive of each nation, each people, as if it were a single person. There is a Frenchman there, and an Iranian, a German and a Mexican, and there is this half-hidden Russian who talks only through a curtain and in a strange shouting language of his own. Of course each of these is really a multitude of voices (except perhaps the Russian); each is a myriad voice coming to us from real individuals of many sorts speaking through books, travel, newspapers, and personal contact. The differences among individuals I for the moment ignore, because it is also true that in general ways each nation, each people, has a character of its own; each taken as a whole is saying something that stands for all the separate individuals that make it up; we can learn to listen to the nation as if it were on person. Now our attention is on one of these talkers in the big room; for the moment we cease our own talking to listen to him; what do we listen for?

I suggest that we learn to listen for three things: National character, mood, and human nature.

The national character is the way that a people tends to be, pretty steadily, over long periods of time. It might also be called the collective personality or the group heritage or perhaps just the persisting peculiarities that make the people distinguishable from their neighbors. This is, among other things, the particular arrangement of human qualities, the unique and flavorful constellation of qualities, the emphases and shadings of the universal human that make a Frenchman or a Chinese and not an American or an Italian.

It is a good thing that these differences exist, for they make the world a more interesting and enriching place. The differences between one man or woman and another, and the differences between one culture or national character and another, are sources of delight and stimulations to originality and creativeness. One of the terrible things about what is going on now in Russia is the subordination of the individual differences to one monstrous mask of the state, one set of opinions and attitudes to be worn by all. Once it seemed that the differences among ethnic groups in Russia were to be preserved under the Soviets, but now it appears that these, too, are to go in favor of the statemask.

The expression of a people's culture, its national character, might be the only thing we needed to listen for if all the world were a place where nothing much happened. The world of isolated primitive peoples is that kind of world. To understand the cultures of such people is all that is needed in comprehending how they are different from us. But the world in which modern peoples live is, of course, changing all the time, and it is changing very abruptly for people you and I need to understand: Asiatics, Africans, Middle Easterners, Latin Americans. It is probably true that no previous human generation ever experienced such a great transformation of viewpoint as by that generation of Chinese, Indonesians, East Indians, and Middle Easterners who now assume political leadership.

Each of these people has a culture, a national character, a persisting traditional way of life that, in spite of changes, still influences the way the individual thinks and acts. But each has something else. We are to listen for this something else. I have called it mood. The word at least suggests part of what I mean: the short-run feeling tone of a people. Just as to understand our friend we need to come to know not only his lifelong character but also the particular mood that he is in at the moment, so, too, in understanding the Japanese, the Iraqi, the French, we are to attend also to the mood of each. He may be hopeful or despondent,

insecure or confident, calmly complacent or extraordinarily sensitive. What he is in these respects today may not be the same as he will be at some later time.

The word "mood" does not suggest all that lies in this second level of a people's nature. This second thing about a people is the response they make to a marked turn in their fortunes. It is their temporary set, or "stance," we might say, toward circumstance, fate, and other peoples than themselves. In a village of Mexican Indian peasants that I was studying I saw the idea of progress, preached by modernizing reformers from the city, take hold upon the imagination of a plodding, tradition-bound people. In a very short time the whole mood and set of the people changed. They became confident, forward seeking, disposed to welcome almost any reform that was approved by the city-bred prophets of progress. Their culture remained for the most part the same, but their mood and set was radically altered. And a little later, when in the same enthusiastic mood they were hard at work building a masonry structure for their new school, the edifice collapsed, killing and injuring some of the workers, their mood changed again, for a time, to one of doubt and even despair. We Americans ought to understand moods, for our people as a whole have passed through a succession of quite notable moods, as we have encountered wars, depressions, isolation, and exposure. Just at present, for obvious reasons, our mood is characterized by a heightening of tension and anxiety. One of the resemblances between peoples—indeed, one of the bonds between them—lies not in common culture but in similar mood. The East Indian feels close to the middle easterner in part because he has a similar mood and set; his stance toward Russia, the United States, imperialism, and independence is similar; they are brothers in mood.

In listening to the expressive utterances of other peoples, we are to attune ourselves to a blending of meaningful sounds. National character and mood are not distinct; the one is affected by the other. The Nigerian and the Arab today share the sensitive mood of national pride and resentment of any domination that I have just tried to describe. But Nigerian and Arab express this mood in different ways, each according to his national character; in understanding the Arab's mood we have to attend to the familial and tribal loyalties, and competitiveness, the conceptions of obligation to guests and friends, the fierceness of revenge and the mobility of forgiveness. In fully understanding the same mood in Nigeria we need to understand the different culture and national character of the Nigerian.

The tuned blending of national character and mood is itself blended with a third element in what these peoples say to us about themselves. We are to listen also to this third element. It is human nature, the qualities that all men share with one another. This is ever present, rarely explicitly distinguished, and necessarily assumed. We cannot talk with other people at all understandingly, but for the fact that in some things they are like us and like everyone else. The Arab is sensitive about some things that do not seem to us a matter for sensitivity, but we are both sensitive to such care as did the old-fashioned Chinese to protect himself from a public failure or rebuke, but we, too, lose face if we are shown wrong or foolish before those whose respect we crave.

Pride, shame, enjoyment of the company of those who are near and dear, delight in children, and laughter, a certain satisfaction in one's work well done, anger in the face of an injustice—however justice may be conceived—these and a multitude of other elements of human nature are very widely and generally distributed among the peoples of

the world. We have always our own expression of human nature with which to understand another's different expression of it. While today some of us reassert the traditional American emphasis on self-reliance, striving to keep the control of our affairs in our own hands and out of the control of either powerful business or bureaucratic government, we can use this human impulse of ours to understand the mood of those Asiatics and Middle Easterners who want to keep the control of their affairs in their own hands—and not of ours. Their situation has at least this additional cause for calling up the human disposition to run one's own life: we to them are foreigners, and, as part of Western industrial civilization, conquerors.

The only hearing aid we need is a practiced sensitiveness in recognizing in what other peoples say the contributions to the whole of national character, mood, and human nature. By reading of and talking with peoples of other lands we can come to hear what they say as one would turn a knob on a cabinet so as to emphasize upper or lower tonal registers. The same utterance speaks to us of what is pretty steadily true of the speaker, by virtue of his accumulated tradition. It speaks also of the state of mind and feeling in which recent events have put him—in which we, perhaps, have put him. It speaks also of his nature as a man, like us, asking that the same fundamental satisfactions be his that we, in our different way, also require.

Our exercises in practiced listening are not yet done. We are to cultivate another and more complicated kind of hearing. If we are to change the simultaneous shouting and babbling in the big room into something closer to a conversation, a give-and-take in which our words reach their audiences with the effects we desire, then we need to listen to something about which I have as yet said little. This is the sound of what we say in the ears of him to whom we say it. The mechanical analogy is now radar. We need a developed capacity to catch the meaning in what we say as our hearer catches that meaning. Our talk-waves are to bounce back to us from those other people; by listening to what has happened to them in bouncing back we learn how we are understood or misunderstood and why.

The opportunity to use this psychic radar is provided when foreigners come to our country, for then our whole way of life beats upon their receptive organs, and the reaction in the foreigners may be greatly illuminating to us, did we take pains to listen for it. As it is, when a group of South American students or Siamese technicians come here our first impulse is to talk hard to them about ourselves. As indoctrination is a bad word, we call it orientation. I have taken part in such programs of orientation. The visitors are whirled through factories, laboratories, and talks by Americans about America. It does not often occur to us that maybe the visitors would like to do a little talking themselves. If we stop talking long enough to listen to them we may find that they can tell us a good deal about ourselves and about the way we seem to them.

When we talk to the foreigner who remains in his own land we need someone on hand when he hears what we say to report how it sounds to him. So often, being in a hurry and pretty confident about our own efforts, we just talk. Sometimes much of the talk is wasted. I remember that in those years just before and during the war, when we were striving to gain and keep the good will of the Latin Americans, we made a great show to them of our industrial and military power and our technical skill. Afterward I was told that what really appealed to the Latin Americans was the sculptor Jo Davidson, the Yale Glee Club, and the Radio City Rockettes. It is a recurrent mistake of ours



to suppose that flexing our muscles makes people love us. Yet there are frequent hints of this truth in the daily newspapers. I read of a Nigerian native who told Senator WILEY recently that all the propaganda about America's high standard of living just made the Nigerians fear and dislike America, and of a Pakistani official on the northwestern frontier who made the same point for his people, adding that what we ought to send to the northwestern frontier was our poetry. The people there would admire that. Mr. Graham Peck, in his book, *Two Kinds of Time*, reports how our propaganda efforts sounded to the Chinese during the war there. The Office of War Information sent out words and pictures to put over the idea that our way of life was absolutely best. Constant boasting about our high standard of living contrived a picture of an America where every family lived in a 10-room, colonial style, suburban home, where all chores were done by electricity, nobody ever got sick or into debt, roofs never leaked and clothes never wore out. Mr. Peck found that this material was ineffective; he tried not to use it.

If we listen to another people we help to ease the pain of that people's mood. If your friend is worried you do not help him by talking to him constantly. You listen to him; then he feels better. It even helps if, without listening, you merely fall silent to give him a chance to relieve himself by talking to you. So it is with these peoples of the middle third of the world whose moods are now so painful to them and dangerous to us.

Finally, the improvement of the art of carrying on the little conversations is an exercise that meets and combines with the more organized discipline of the great conversation. Great books and plain and sensible conversation together maintain the company of the free mind. Together they can enlarge that company, taking in more and more people, even while the Russians strive to restrict it. Freedom of speech is not just speaking; it is speaking honestly and as one thinks. Also, it is listening. No one is really free to use speech effectively unless other people listen, and no one has earned the freedom to talk to a listening audience unless he listens when another talks. The perception of both difference and likeness is a necessary basis for a conversation between two individuals or between two nations. To talk as free men each must in effect say: "You have a different view from mine, but we are both reasonable and human creatures, and I should like to know what your view is." That this ideal is not usually realized in life makes its influence on us no less. We know how great is the distinction between allegiance won blindly and that won understandingly. In a political campaign a vote won by an emotional appeal is only a vote won. A vote won by a reasonable argument understood and accepted is also a mind grown stronger. Our country, in peril in the big room, needs all the strength that reason can give to our powers of understanding. To indulge hateful passion for political advantage is to drive ourselves downward toward that dark reliance on force which today is Russia's. At home and abroad to talk and then to listen, to listen with the help of reason and then reasonably to talk, is to strengthen us just where we can be so much stronger than the Soviets. It is to build the community of free minds, the civilization of the dialogue.

#### WISCONSIN CENTER—AN OUTSTANDING ADDITION TO THE NATION'S EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, with the attention of Congress and the entire

Nation focused on the need for improvement in America's educational standards, it is appropriate that I call attention to an educational achievement in the State of Wisconsin. I refer to the Wisconsin Center, an outstanding contribution to our Nation's facilities for adult education.

The new center, it is estimated, will serve more than 50,000 adult Wisconsin residents annually. It will serve as a center for seminars, conferences, special institutes, short courses, and other purposes. It will be available to all types of groups—agricultural, civic, educational, business, governmental, and many others.

The Wisconsin Center, a beautiful addition to the University of Wisconsin's already beautiful campus, was given to the university by the University of Wisconsin Foundation, a forward-thinking group of Wisconsin citizens who believe that State educational facilities cannot perform the expected service operating solely on State appropriations. In making this significant contribution to the university, the foundation has recognized a need which is increasingly apparent—that of the lack of adequate facilities for adult education.

In these times, when every day brings about a new concept in science and, for that matter, almost in all our knowledge, it is imperative that everyone, young and old alike, keep abreast of these changes by continuing to add to his educational background. The State of Wisconsin has long been recognized as a leader in the education of its citizens. The new center gives assurance of the continuation of this leadership, not only for the present, but for many years in the future. The building is equipped with the most modern facilities for visual education, including radio and television recording studios. Provisions were made, in building the structure, for the construction of additional floors when there is a need for expansion.

Congratulations are due to the University of Wisconsin Foundation for their wonderful work in establishing this new center. However, I wish, also, to congratulate the University of Wisconsin itself, for achieving the enviable position of having more than 10,000 citizens of many States contribute to the construction of this \$2,400,000 building. If the standards of our university were not kept at the highest possible level, these many people would not have felt that a contribution to this building fund was worth while.

I request unanimous consent that a press story and an editorial from the Milwaukee Journal of April 9 and April 11, dealing with the new center, be printed in the body of the RECORD as part of my remarks on this subject.

There being no objection, the editorial and article were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Milwaukee Journal of April 9, 1958]

#### THE NEW WISCONSIN CENTER

The Wisconsin idea—that the boundaries of the University of Wisconsin campus are the boundaries of the State—is very much alive. Tangible evidence is the new \$2,400,000 Wisconsin Center Building at Madison

which we saw yesterday. It is being officially opened Friday.

The center is exclusively for groups from all over the State coming to attend short courses, institutes, and conferences.

There are a few similar centers at other universities—as at the University of Minnesota and Michigan State University. The Wisconsin Center does not have, as the Michigan State University Center has, hotel rooms for visitors attending sessions. But the Wisconsin Center has meeting rooms of many kinds, lounges, offices for organizations holding sessions, display rooms, a restaurant—and a view of Lake Mendota.

Heretofore, various groups coming to study social, community, governmental, industrial and labor matters had to use whatever facilities could be freed from other regular university use temporarily. Meetings had to be held in different buildings here and there, often widely scattered. There were conflicts, discomforts, uncertainties and scrambles for food in overcrowded student eating places. Quarters often were not well suited for the visitors' uses.

Now there will be a single permanent adult education center, air conditioned, with audio and visual aids, where these activities can be concentrated and handled most efficiently. It is anticipated that 50,000 to 60,000 Wisconsin people will go to college in this one building every year.

More than 10,000 alumni and friends—including business firms—have contributed to this enterprise through the young University of Wisconsin Foundation, which has offices in the new center. The foundation will continue to raise money for scholarships and other aids to the university.

The University of Wisconsin should gain immeasurably from these new and renewed ties of interest, loyalty, and support from all over the State—and beyond.

[From the Milwaukee Journal of April 11, 1958]

NEW CENTER IS DEDICATED TO UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN IDEA—\$2,400,000 STRUCTURE ON CAMPUS IS GIFT OF FOUNDATION FOR ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES

(By Willard R. Smith)

MADISON, Wis.—A big, bright, new implement for the Wisconsin idea was put to use for the first time here Friday when the University of Wisconsin dedicated its \$2,400,000 center for adult education on the campus.

Friends and alumni, through donations to the University of Wisconsin Foundation, made this contribution toward easier fulfillment of the Wisconsin concept that the boundaries of its campus are the boundaries of the State, and that the university should offer its services, its teaching, and the results of its research to all the people.

The three-story structure of cream-colored brick, white marble, shining glass, and bright blue aluminum will serve as a center for the university's many conferences, short courses, institutes, and other services for agricultural, industrial, civic, governmental, educational, and similar adult groups.

Frank V. Birch, Milwaukee, president of the foundation, dedicated the Wisconsin Center Building to the Wisconsin idea. Birch said that the foundation was conceived by a group of men who shared a belief in this university and a vision for the future.

#### RENK ACCEPTS BUILDING

"They believed that the strength and growth of this university were rooted in the Wisconsin idea of service—sharing knowledge, research, and discoveries with the people who can benefit from them," Birch said.

Howard I. Potter, Chicago, chairman of the foundation's board of directors, formally presented the building and its contents to the university to help it carry on the Wisconsin idea of service.

Wilbur N. Renk, Sun Prairie, president of the board of regents, accepted the building for the university. Renk said that the regents "know that a university cannot continue to be great with only State appropriations." He said that "gifts such as these are needed to maintain the University of Wisconsin's greatness."

President E. B. Fred assured the givers that their gift will enhance our program of conferences, short courses, and institutes to an extent we can only dream about today.

#### EQUIPPED FOR RADIO, TV

Facilities for 19 simultaneous meetings of groups ranging from 14 to 230 persons are provided in the center. A small auditorium is equipped for radio and television pickups. Kinescope recordings may be made of many meetings so that they can be repeated for the benefit of others.

The basement houses a cafeteria and exhibit gallery.

Contractors and service personnel were pushed to extremes to get the building in readiness for Friday's ceremony. Some furnishings were not yet in place, but shining glass wall cabinets were filled with exhibits showing the work of different departments in the university.

Dr. Fred, university president, paid tribute to three of the leaders in the planning and fund raising for this Wisconsin center at the unveiling of three bronze plaques in the lobby of the building.

#### THREE MEN HONORED

Two of the men so honored did not live to see their endeavors translated into brick and stone. They were the late Frank O. Holt, university registrar, and Frank J. Sennebrenner, Neenah industrialist and president of the board of university regents. The third is Herbert V. Kohler, of Kohler, chairman of the foundation's centennial fund campaign since its start in 1945.

This home for an adult education program, facing on Langdon Street across from the university library, was conceived by Holt.

The center was constructed so that two additional stories may be added in the future. Campus planning probably will call for removal of the old, stone gymnasium flanking the center, and foundation officials hope to build a large auditorium for the center on that site.

#### FOREMOST SCIENTISTS

Immediately upon acceptance of the building from the foundation Friday, the university opened a series of forums featuring some of its foremost scientists and professors.

Prof. Farrington Daniels addressed one forenoon session on chemistry and world energy needs, followed by Prof. W. Robert Marshall, who discussed Engineering the Future. In a separate section Prof. Van R. Potter described new horizons in cancer research and Prof. Henry R. Ahlgren told of serving agriculture through education.

The complete ceremonies included another dual forum in the afternoon and a dinner in Great Hall of the memorial union in the evening, with Earl D. Johnson, former Under Secretary of the Army and now executive vice president of General Dynamics Corp., New York, as speaker. Johnson, a 1928 University of Wisconsin graduate, is a member of the foundation's board of directors.

#### TALKS STARTED IN 1925

Organized efforts to raise money for the university through solicitation were discussed by alumni in Chicago, and possibly elsewhere, as early as 1925. George I. Haight, instrumental in formation of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, which capitalized on profits from university research to produce more funds for the university, proposed a parallel foundation. Its purpose was to solicit contributions for university needs

not met by revenue from student fees or legislative appropriations.

A previous university administration repudiated such a movement as "holding out a tin cup" in 1937, and sponsors who already had obtained pledges of funds discontinued their efforts, but not their interest.

When the university in 1945 began to prepare for celebration of its centennial 3 years later, a gifts-and-bequests council was established in recognition of the accepted practice of taking birthday gifts upon such an occasion.

#### HOLT PROMOTED CENTER

The University of Wisconsin Foundation was chartered at the same time, and the two groups worked together with the alumni association toward financial betterment of the university's position.

First the foundation asked President Fred to poll his deans on their needs which might be met by public contributions. Their lists of projects totaled \$45 million. Holt, who served the university as registrar, then dean of extension services, and finally director of public service, was familiar with the center for continuing studies established at the University of Minnesota.

He successfully promoted a similar center here, and its acceptance was assured in the community which earlier had shown a fear that contributions from sources of great wealth might imply that the donors wanted a voice in university policy.

#### GAVE HISTORY CHAIR

The foundation's gift Friday was not its first contribution. It originally embarked upon a 4-point program to provide: A Wisconsin center building; chairs for distinguished research professorships; fellowships and scholarships for worthy and needy individuals, and special equipment and apparatus not available from legislative appropriations.

One of its first acts was creation of the Frederick Jackson Turner chair in history. This commemorated one outstanding Wisconsin scholar and held Prof. Merle Curti, another gifted historian, on the campus.

Nearly \$1,000,000 of the \$3,800,000 raised, by the foundation through contributions ranging from a quarter of a dollar to a quarter of a million had been bestowed upon the university before the completion of the \$2,400,000 adult education center. This included purchase of the old YMCA property adjacent to the Memorial Union to be used as an open mall leading to Lake Mendota. The foundation had set a goal for \$5 million.

#### ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY FOUNDATION MEMBERS

Working with the Wisconsin Alumni Association, which is not a fund-raising enterprise, the foundation in 1955 started a continuing fund solicitation among alumni.

Last year 3,468 of these individuals who once were on campus gave \$103,037, many of them pledging continuing gifts in the future.

The foundation now numbers 180 members, while the donors who have responded to its appeal run into the thousands. In addition to the unrestricted gifts which it has received, the foundation has accepted specific trusts for the benefits of the university.

Other donors are making bequests in their wills which will provide funds in the future.

#### POTTER IS CHAIRMAN

Present officers of the foundation include Chairman Potter, who is vice president of Marsh & McLennan, Chicago; President Birch, president, Birch-Kraft, Inc., Milwaukee, and these vice presidents: Irwin Maier, publisher, the Milwaukee Journal; Joseph A. Cutler, president, Johnson Service Co., Milwaukee; William J. Hagenah, Glencoe, Ill.; George B. Luhman, chairman of the board, First Wisconsin Trust Co., Milwaukee, and former Gov. Oscar Rennebohm, Madison.

The secretary and counsel is Ray M. Stroud, Madison; treasurer, Harlan C. Nicholls, Madison. The executive director is Robert Rennebohm, Madison, and the administrative secretary is Basil I. Peterson, Madison.

#### DEATH OF PAUL DEVER

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. President, Massachusetts and the Nation, in my opinion, have lost a very distinguished and outstanding public servant in the passing of Paul Dever, former Governor of Massachusetts, who, incidentally, happened to be a very close personal friend of mine. Governor Dever was taken from this life at the age of 55.

He gave to his State and to his Nation everything that was in him. Certainly his loss will be felt by people all over this Nation who had the privilege of knowing him.

Paul Dever had a very humble start in life. He truly was a self-made man. He was fatherless at the age of 8 or 9, I believe, and became the sole supporter of his family for many years.

Paul Dever served his State of Massachusetts with great credit. All the newspapers of Boston, regardless of their political leanings, have spoken eloquently of his services, of his sterling integrity, and of his human understanding of the problems of the people. In my opinion he truly was a people's person, one who understood his fellowmen at every level. It certainly is a great loss to the people of the Nation and to the people of Massachusetts that Paul Dever had to be taken from this life at such an early stage of his career.

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PAYNE. I yield.

Mr. BEALL. I wish to join the Senator from Maine in the statement he has made. Paul Dever was a very close personal friend of mine. I knew him for about 20 years. I first became acquainted with him when he was in the Navy as a commander. Over the years I saw him on frequent occasions, and I met him on many of his numerous visits to Washington.

I certainly concur in everything the Senator from Maine has said about Mr. Dever. He was a man of high character and fine principles.

#### NATIONAL PARK SERVICE APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, as the Members of the Senate know, H. R. 10746, the Interior Department appropriations bill for fiscal 1959, is now before the Senate Committee on Appropriations. This measure does not provide sufficient funds for development of facilities in our great National Park System this next year in accordance with the Mission 66 program.

Mission 66 is the 10-year program proposed in 1956 to develop our Park Service by 1966 to the point where it can care for the minimum of 80 million persons expected in the parks annually by that date. This program was studied carefully by the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee in the 84th Congress, and was emphatically approved by it. It has also



been studied and approved by almost all who value the preservation and development of some of our national scenic and natural recreation areas for all of our people and for generations to come.

The amount approved by the House must be increased by at least \$13 million if we are to attain the minimum goals set forth in Mission 66, and thus fulfill our obligations to this and future generations. Furthermore, the increase I recommend does not take into account the forecast, based on latest park attendance figures, that 80 million persons will visit the parks annually as soon as 1964, instead of in 1966, as originally anticipated in the Mission 66 program.

Such appropriations are an outstanding example of the kind of action we should be taking in this body now. Not only would development of our national parks give healthful, gainful employment in areas where jobs are greatly needed today, but the results would be a permanent monument for the all-time good of all of our people and for future generations of Americans.

Mr. President, in connection with the pending appropriation item for Mission 66, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD an editorial from the Petersburg (Va.) Progress-Index of September 11, 1956. This editorial, published in the home State of the distinguished senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], who, as all Members of the Senate know, has kept an eagle eye on all Federal expenditures throughout his illustrious senatorial career, quotes two remarkable statements about the National Park Service made by the Senator from Virginia.

One is that he has never discovered in a National Park Service budget a request for a nonessential expenditure.

The other is an expression of his belief that the Park Service gets \$1.20 worth of value out of every dollar it expends.

Mr. President, there is a saying coming down to us from classical times that "Praise from Caesar is praise indeed." In view of the great knowledge of the senior Senator from Virginia about Federal expenditures, I submit that his statements are praise indeed. I commend them to the attention of every Member of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Montana?

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### A REAL COMPLIMENT

If only because of the attention commanded by waste and extravagance in the Government, stories of the other kind ought not to go unnoticed.

An example is Senator BYRD's comment on the National Park Service. The Senator—and his authority in such matters is not likely to be questioned—says he has never found a nonessential expenditure in a National Park Service budget. Rather, he says, there is not another agency in the Federal Government which can be counted on to get \$1.20 value out of every appropriated \$1.

The National Park Service is the agency within the Department of the Interior which operates scenic and historical parks throughout the Nation. Its recreational and educational services to the Nation are vast,

and these services promise to become more important as time goes on.

Senator BYRD's complimentary comment is one which is supported by less-informed observations of the service and the areas which it administers. Other agencies of the Government might well study an organization which could make out a plausible case for unrestrained spending but declines to do so. Evidently it has established a tradition which stands it in good stead.

#### AGRICULTURE A FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEM OF CONCERN TO ALL AMERICANS

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, one of the finest editorials I have seen on the farm problem appeared in the Western News, of Hamilton, Mont., on April 3, following the President's veto of the farm bill.

It is a carefully documented analysis of the farm situation by Miles Romney, the editor, which concludes that the farm problem is a matter of concern to all of us which is being worsened by the administration's "heartless effort to solve the farm problem by assisting in the abolition of the family farm."

I ask unanimous consent to have the editorial printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD so all Members of Congress may have the advantage of this intelligent commentary on one of our greatest problems.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### AGRICULTURE IS FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEM THAT SHOULD BE CONCERN OF ALL AMERICANS

The veto Monday by President Eisenhower of legislation passed by both Houses of Congress to freeze crop price supports and acreage allotments for 1 year at 1957 levels, or higher, ought to focus the attention of all Americans upon the plight of agriculture.

There will be an attempt after the Easter recess of the Congress to pass the legislation over the Eisenhower veto. Although the bill went through Congress by an ample majority it is doubtful that a two-thirds vote can be mustered in both Houses to override the Eisenhower veto of the farm-aid bill.

A direct consequence of the Eisenhower veto is a reduction of dairy price supports ordered by Eisenhower's Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson.

Benson has ordered manufacturing milk supports dropped from 82 percent of parity to 75 percent.

Benson has ordered butter supports chopped from 79 percent of parity to 75 percent.

It is in the works for other parity margins to be drastically reduced as a result of the Benson-Eisenhower program.

Parity is a price level designed by Federal statute to provide farmers with fair returns for their products in terms of the things that farmers buy.

People residing in farm localities, such as the Bitter Root Valley, have already noted the consequences of deflated prices on dairy products. If dairymen were unable to make ends meet at prices that have prevailed before it will be even more difficult for them to survive economically now that the prices for their commodity are further reduced.

In pondering the American farm problem it might be well to recall that President Eisenhower during his first campaign for the Presidency in 1952, deliberately—upon several occasions—promised emphatically that he was for 100 percent of parity for American farmers.

But once ensconced in office, with a Cabinet containing 9 millionaires and 1 plumber, he conveniently forgot his pledge to American agriculture and followed the path of Ezra Taft Benson—the darling of the middleman.

The Eisenhower-Benson claim was that parity prices built up surpluses, resulted in higher prices to consumers, resulted in inefficient farmers tilling the soil, and costly to the United States Treasury.

It might be hunky-dory to examine the history of what has transpired since Eisenhower and Benson took office, in the light of their claims.

First of all General Eisenhower threw his pledges to American farmers out the window and proceeded through middleman Benson to liquidate American agriculture.

Let us examine the price support program in Commodity Credit Corporation losses since 1952, in order to see how the Eisenhower-Benson program has been functioning financially.

The Commodity Credit Corporation reports show the following losses from its purchases of farm surpluses by fiscal years:

1952-----	\$67,351,576
1953-----	61,146,358
1954-----	419,477,074
1955-----	799,061,464
1956-----	974,767,365
1957-----	1,299,477,342

In other words the losses have been growing bigger and bigger as Eisenhower and Benson slashed away at farm supports.

The farmers saw that the price to be paid for their crops was being cut by Federal intervention manipulated by middleman Benson, with Eisenhower approval, so in order to recoup their losses they set out to produce more crops in order to make up in quantity multiplied by reduced price what they had formerly received from lesser quantity multiplied by higher price. American ingenuity is not confined to the factories and laboratories as the farmer has adequately demonstrated.

As a consequence of the Ike and Ezra program the annual cost of price-support program, as administered by the sliding-scale advocates, has multiplied 19 times since 1952.

In the past 4 years the cost of price supports, as manipulated by Benson and Eisenhower, Nixon and company, has totaled \$3,492,782,000. This is 3 times as much as the price-support program cost the Federal Treasury for the entire 20 years preceding. Put that in your pipe and smoke it Old Alfalfa.

#### What about the surplus?

The value of commodities acquired in price support in fiscal 1952 was \$1.13 billion. It has grown every fiscal year since until in 1957 that total was \$5.37 billion. Thus the Commodity Credit Corporation inventory has more than quintupled since Ike and Ezra and Nixon took office.

The lower the price the farmers receive, the more they must grow to maintain income. Unfortunately tens of thousands of farmers have not been able to step up their output and have been forced to leave their farms and seek employment in industry.

This trend is not happy. On the one hand we see our farmers decreasing in number while the population of the Nation mounts. With our population around 172 million now we can expect 230 million people by 1975. It will take one-third more food to feed them. But our Ike and Ezra and Dickie-boy policy is to reduce our farming population, make it tougher for farmers to make an income commensurate with that of workers in industry, etc. Farmers own one-sixth of all the privately owned assets in this Nation and are custodians of 350 million cropland acres and 500 million acres of grazing and forests. If they cannot earn a decent income on that land they will be unable to properly care for

it. Thus posterity will suffer, whether upon the soil or within the cities. An untended farm deteriorates rapidly. People who were residents of the Bitter Root Valley might remember the thousands of acres of orchards that once were productive in this valley. When the market for the apples was lost farmers were unable to care for their orchards which went to ruin, and have finally been pulled or deserted in the major part, until apple growing here is a minor matter. This is a natural consequence of any policy which makes agriculture so unproductive economically that farmers cannot stay profitably upon their land.

Sly Ezra Benson has been pandering to the workers in industry, endeavoring to instill in their minds the conviction that farmers are responsible for the high prices paid in the city by workers for foods, fabrics, and commodities manufactured from the farm output. Ezra has been somewhat successful in painting the farmer as a bloated bloodsucker to the city people who have been forced by Ezra's middlemen pals to pay unconscionable prices for things to eat and to wear. So in the cities there is some worker resentment against farmers—all distilled from the bitter brew hatched up by Ezra and company.

I am wondering if more thousands of farmers are forced from the soil so that the corporation farm becomes virtually the sole supplier of foods for Americans, if prices of the necessities of life in the cities will be reduced? I am wondering if the thousands of farmers, pushed from their farms, forced into the cities, will not result in hotter competition for jobs in industry, so that not only will the farmer be wrecked but also the city workers.

It is also interesting to study a recent report of the United States Department of Agriculture—Ezra and Ike and Dicky's own Department—which shows some most interesting facts.

These figures show that the farmer's share of the food dollar has dropped from 48 cents in 1951 to 39 cents in 1957, while the processor's and wholesaler's share of the food dollar has increased from 52 cents in 1951 to 61 cents in 1957.

Meantime the cost of everything the farmer buys has increased while the prices of everything he sells has decreased.

Anyone who still believes the so-called law of supply and demand works with respect to agriculture ought to have their head examined. Indeed, it does not function in industry either, where prices are artificially maintained even now with markets glutted with inventory.

When the general assumed the Presidency there was much twaddle to the effect that he would institute a businessman's government, full to the brim with efficiency, devoid of favoritism, dedicated to reducing the national debt and cost of operation of the Government, and so forth.

There flocked to Washington at the general's command a thousand or more millionaires and their stoop pigeons, who were tendered the task of administering the affairs of the Nation, whilst President Eisenhower administered to the little white ball. The Great White Chief delegated practically all authority to these minions, almost all of whom it later appeared had a personal ax to grind for themselves or their corporations. They had contracts to get, franchises to secure, leases to gobble up, free people to punish, and they went to their tasks with the zeal of religious fanatics.

Just how well have they succeeded?

Between the day that Ezra Taft Benson took over the administration of the Department of Agriculture and today he has added almost 20,000 extra employees to that Department's staff and increased the cost of the establishment by \$1 billion.

Under Truman's last Secretary of Agriculture, Charley Brannan, in 1952 the Agriculture Department budget was \$796 million.

The 1958 budget of Ezra Taft Benson of the Department is \$1,728,000,000.

The overall agricultural budget as Brannan went out of office, including price supports, storage of commodities, and everything else, was \$850 million. The overall budget under Benson today is \$7,400,000,000—an increase of 750 percent.

I maintain this is almost incredible. I realize that by this time most people, tired and disgusted with figures, will have long since turned to the Sheriff of Cochise, a detective story tale or some other more entertaining escape device.

That's why we are paying bigger and fatter income taxes and every other kind of tax, as well as absurdly high cost of living in a runaway inflationary life today. People are too apathetic. People are inclined to let George do their thinking and acting for them, and unwisely placed their fates in the hands of people more interested in the fate of billionaire oil magnates' investments than in the condition of life of ordinary Americans.

You might ask how in the world Ike and Benson and Dickey and their crowd managed to squander all this money. An example is to be found in Benson's administration of the Republican farm plan. He reduced price supports from 90 percent to 75 percent at the very outset. Ezra discharged the farmers' committees which were charged with enforcement of the farm acreage program and substituted paid bureaucrats. The volunteers had been paid \$57 a year. They knew their job because they knew their localities, their neighbors and were interested in making a success of the program. The new bureaucrats—no doubt worthy Republicans in most instances—were paid around \$5,000 per year.

Benson's background before going to Washington was with the equipment manufacturer and processor, not the farmer. An example will help you comprehend:

Benson in 1956-57 went into the hog market to support the price of pork. His contract did not contain a clause requiring packers to buy hogs at parity prices. He signed contracts with packers to buy pork guaranteeing their purchases. The packers bought as cheaply and as far below parity as they could on a deflated market. They sold the packed result to our Government via Ezra's contracts.

Thus the packers made a good thing of the deal—the Government paid out almost \$100 million, the price of pork sunk below parity and the hog growers lost their shirts.

In 1949 Brannan was confronted with the same situation. He put a parity clause into his contracts. The price of hogs stayed at parity, the growers got rid of the surplus porkers, Brannan gave the surplus hams to the school lunch program, the cost to the taxpayers was \$18 million. In some instances Brannan actually made money for the Treasury through acquisition and later sale of surplus commodities.

Americans had best awaken to the need of maintaining a strong agriculture. It is the very foundation of the Nation. The family farm ought to be maintained and more of them established. We will some day find population catching up with our farm production and perhaps surpassing it. Then we will need more good farmers operating farms which have not been permitted to go to waste because of a stupid governmental policy. It is better to have thousands of people operating small family farms productively, and earning a good income for their families thereupon, than to have the harsh and heavy hand of soulless corporate farming extract the last farthing of profit from a system destitute of the splendid qualities to be found in a multitude of family farms with happy,

healthy families providing good things for the economy of the Nation.

There is something more to agriculture than watching the prices of food processors' stock climb on the stock market.

Agriculture is more important in Ravalli County, and in Montana, than any other activity, and those who forget it are out of balance with the future.

Every ailment ought to have a cure. We know we have yet to develop cures for all ailments. As with life, so it is with economics. The way of life for mankind has been changing for untold centuries and each change means that adjustments must be made by man to make the economic machine work.

While it must be admitted price supports are not the ultimate answer to our agricultural problem they are equally as fair as Federal purchase of strategic metals, as tariff protection for hundreds of manufacturers, as guaranteed profits on not only investments but watered stock of private utility monopolies. If the Federal Government must afford artificial assistance to many other industries, there exists no valid reason why the fundamental agricultural industry should not be likewise afforded protection.

This is particularly true when the costs (not losses) sustained for 20 years' administration by Democratic Secretaries of Agriculture were minor in comparison with the costs of protecting many other industries. The huge expense in the program has resulted from maladministration by the Benson and Ike crowd who were determined to wreck the program.

We must not chase additional farmers out of agricultural pursuits to join the more than 5 million workers already unemployed by manufacturing industries. So we must give farmers a living income to keep them contented and producing upon the farmlands of America.

As population increases the surplus problems will be cared for by natural processes. Americans will eat and use them up. In the meantime they make wonderful trading property for our allies across the oceans. And for mankind is it not better to give food than guns?

We do not call it a Treasury loss when we spend \$35 billion or \$40 billion annually to buy guns, TNT, atomic weapons, fleets of ships and planes, and other engines of destruction for warfare, give them to doubtful allies wholesale and term them obsolete the minute they are finished. Why then is it a loss to produce food and fiber which keeps mankind alive?

Perhaps there are no surplus crops. If the more than 5 million counted as unemployed, plus the millions more who are not fully employed, could buy these products, surplus might vanish like dew before the morning sun of summer. Lack of jobs and earning power plus high prices artificially invoked by Benson and Ike and Nixon's middlemen pals, make it impossible for millions of Americans to buy up what are presently called surpluses.

Corporation farms should be abolished if surpluses are a problem.

It has been claimed that the Ike veto and Benson action in reducing parity prices for dairy products would result in reduction of the cost of milk and butter to city dwellers. Did you pay less for a quart of milk on April 1, the day the order reducing dairy payments took effect, than you paid on March 31? We will see if retail dairy prices come down in the immediate future, but don't hold your breath until it happens, and should there be a minor cut in the price, before the consumer gloats at saving a penny or two, he might consider the effect upon a major industry. The dairymen are not the people who should bear the burden of reductions in retail cost of dairy products.

Farming units that are beyond operation through families, and seasonal help, should



not be encouraged so that the trend to consolidate holdings into vast enterprises can be terminated. Giant mechanical efficiency in farm operation may conceivably prove productive but it is not the answer to wholesome farm life and placement of large segments of our population upon the soil.

Answers are not easy but the contemporary administration's heartless effort to solve the farm problem by assisting in abolition of the family farm is not an answer.

#### LIMITS ON THE ARMS RACE

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, in the Reporter for April 3, the feature editorial by Max Ascoli, editor and publisher, entitled "Limits on the Arms Race," discusses in a frank and informed manner some of the contradictions that have appeared recently relating to the administration's attitude on the suspension of atomic bomb tests and the problems relating to radioactive fallout. Mr. Ascoli writes words of sense—words which need to be carefully studied by every public official and every citizen.

I call upon our Government to take the lead in placing research and development in outer space under the jurisdiction of the United Nations. I call for some explicit and careful analysis of the effects of radioactive fallout. I challenge some of the statements which have been made by officials of our Government relating to the continuing of bomb tests in a limited manner. Whether one agrees with Mr. Ascoli or not, it must be agreed that his editorial raises serious questions about American policy in the field of nuclear weapons and the military strategy based on nuclear power.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial entitled "Limits on the Arms Race" be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### LIMITS ON THE ARMS RACE

(By Max Ascoli)

These are times that try men's minds. There is a quality of lunacy in all this talk about a summit conference, in this exchange of packaged items of discussion in which one unnegotiable proposal after another is tied in so that the suspicion becomes legitimate that each side is trying to pass to the other the responsibility for preventing the meeting. Yet it is universally agreed that a meeting at the summit is inevitable and that the leaders of our country cannot possibly reject the opportunity, and the discomfort, of attending it. Knowledgeable reporters go so far as to predict that it will take place some time during the summer or the early fall. Until recently it was thought that the meeting would take place over here, where the convention business has been thriving for years and where there is no scarcity of out-sized, plushy hotels. Now our leaders have decided that the summit had better be located abroad.

Or maybe what is called the meeting at the summit is taking place right now in a style that fits our era of outer-space globe girdling. These missiles shot up in the air in the name of Bulganin, or Eisenhower, or Macmillan are designed only to go round and round, and to have their courses tracked everywhere. Yet, the pressure is mounting from all sides for real negotiations and for a reduction of armaments.

Some voices of sanity have been heard recently, most striking among them, as often before, that of Chancellor Adenauer. Aden-

auer has suggested that in the settlement of East-West relations, the unification of Germany be considered only after a measure of agreement is reached on the reduction of armaments. As long as the means of destruction the two superpowers can use against each other keep growing at such an appalling pace, any cause of conflict between them is bound to be utterly disproportionate. Indeed, the greater the destructiveness of the means of warfare, the less they are fitted to be instruments of national policy. Adenauer wants the unity of Germany above all things, but of a live Germany. Later he seems to have qualified his reduction-in-armaments-first position under the pressure of the German superpatriots, or of the German unifiers in our State Department.

Voices for sanity have been heard in our country, too. Harold Stassen, for instance, before being resigned from his position that once was called Secretary for Peace, made it clear that, in his opinion, a 2-year trial halt in nuclear weapons tests could be the object of successful negotiation with the Soviet Union. Senator HUBERT HUMPHREY put this quite bluntly: "It has never been clear to me \* \* \* why the United States insists a test suspension with inspection safeguards should not be proposed as a separate measure." The reasons could not be more obvious: If we are going to the summit—and we cannot help it—we had better prepare a short list of negotiable high-priority issues that we must solemnly and formally proclaim right now to the whole world. We can well leave to the Russians the bargaining technique familiar to the Armenian rug dealers. We have no need to mix the outlandish with the attainable.

It should be clear to every sane person that negotiations for the reduction of armaments are the supreme priority for two formidable reasons. The first is that the power we as well as the Russians are incessantly multiplying is, by its very nature, less and less usable. At the same time, we and our major allies are actually reducing conventional armaments, and are concentrating on those of our weapons which are least usable. Which kind of reduction of armaments do we like better—unilateral, each allied nation by itself, or negotiated by the whole alliance with the Russians?

#### THAT DARLING BABY BOMB

This is why halting the bomb tests is the heart of the matter. Those who are in favor of the infinite multiplication of atomic weapons to be delivered by planes or missiles cannot bear the thought of halting or suspending nuclear tests. Recently the AEC has produced the most peculiar argument, in this most peculiar era, in favor of these tests—or perhaps one should say, has pulled the most oversized rabbit out of its hat.

The AEC has opened up to us, and to itself, new vistas on what nuclear weapons can do for mankind when they explode underground. An AEC press release of March 6 brought forth the good tidings. The explosion had been registered only 250 miles away—and this could have been a powerful argument to prove how discreet underground nuclear blasts can be. Later, the Commission found itself obliged to acknowledge that the explosion had been registered in Alaska, among other places, quite a little bit beyond the 250-mile limit. The original press release also stated that "Some spectators saw a ripple on the side of the mesa as the shockwave moved upward. A few felt a slight movement in the earth under their feet, but most felt nothing."

By a strange coincidence, it happened that on the same day, March 6, AEC Commissioner Willard F. Libby testified before Senator Humphrey's subcommittee and gave a most vivid account of the underground explosion. About the actual blast, he said: "The only thing that we saw, the mountain jumped about 6 inches, we saw that, but our Geiger

counters showed no effects and we were worried that there might be some fissures develop so that the radioactivity might get out." Whoever measured the 6-inch jump for the AEC must have felt quite a ripple.

Commissioner Libby was almost lyrical in talking about that little tiny baby bomb, although he could not match the boundless enthusiasm of the New York Times correspondent who described in great detail the peaceful opportunities offered by the explosion which, he wrote, "was not felt even locally." And he went on: "There was speculation that the intense heat and pressure of the experimental blast might simulate nature in fusing minerals into gems."

For his part, Commissioner Libby said that the experiment proves "you can fire bombs in a way where the radioactivity does not come out"—quite a generalization to be derived from what was, presumably, a single experiment. "Second," he proceeded, "you can crush an enormous quantity of rock. This little, tiny bomb, 1.7 kilotons—I don't know that you should ever call any bomb tiny, but I mean on a relative scale this little fellow—broke 400,000 tons of rock, crushed it up."

On November 10, 1949, after the explosion of the first Russian atomic bomb, Vishinsky said at the U. N., "Right now we are utilizing atomic energy for our economic needs in our own economic interests. We are raising mountains; we are irrigating deserts; we are cutting through the jungle and the tundra; we are spreading life, happiness, prosperity and welfare in places where the human footstep has not been seen for thousands of years." There is nothing in common between the late unregretted Vishinsky and that earnest, competent scholar, Commissioner Libby, but somehow, of all the atomic blasts, we like least those made in the name of life, happiness, and earth removal.

Speaking for himself, Commissioner Libby said later that he was in favor of continuing tests—obviously both under and above ground—but would not dislike international agreements designed to apportion among the various nations the amount of radioactive material they are allowed to place into the atmosphere.

In respectful dissent from Commissioner Libby, we think that this amount should be zero, at least for the next few years. Too many liberties have been taken already with the atmosphere, affecting life for faraway peoples and for generations to come, and we do not find any endearing quality in these little fellows, the baby bombs.

When a meeting at the summit takes place in earnest, the first order of business for our Government must be to propose the suspension of nuclear tests along with adequate controls. The atmosphere does not belong to any nation, nor does outer space. Therefore the nations that have started the penetration of outer space should join forces in policing it under the jurisdiction of the U. N. It was President Eisenhower who, in a letter to Bulganin, first suggested disengagement from outer space: "I propose that we agree that outer space should be used only for peaceful purposes. We face a decisive moment in history in relation to this matter. Both the Soviet Union and the United States are now using outer space for the testing of missiles designed for military purposes. The time to stop is now."

Later the President's proposal, which had been widely approved by a number of Senate leaders, was taken over by Bulganin, who, in the prevailing style, tied it up with unnegotiable demands.

This insane business is bound to come to an end. There must be disengagement from outer space and atomic tests must be suspended. When this happens many people will be unhappy, and most of all Dr. Teller. No atomic scientist we know of has ever gone so far in lending to his political opinions the

prestige he has legitimately gained in the laboratory. Our country needs scientists like Teller, just as it is imperative that Teller's opinions be answered by men like Harrison Brown. But let's not do to Teller what Teller and his friends did to Oppenheimer.

#### AS WE CONFRONT RUSSIA: THE BASIC PROBLEM

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, in the New York Times magazine section of April 6 there appeared an article entitled "As We Confront Russia: The Basic Problem," by Mr. Harry Schwartz, New York Times staff specialist on Russian affairs.

Mr. Schwartz' article is one of the most enlightening and informative discussions of Soviet power, politics, strategy, tactics, and its international policies that I have ever seen or read. It is well reasoned, well documented, concise, and straightforward in its presentation. Mr. Schwartz has outlined for the American people the realities which confront us as a summit meeting becomes a possibility, as well as some of the illusions we have about the Soviet Union which make our task in dealing with her all the more difficult. Every Member of Congress owes it to himself and to the Nation to study first the realities and second the illusions which condition our thinking and prejudice our conclusions about the Soviet Union.

Mr. Schwartz has said:

If we are to reach a satisfactory settlement at a summit meeting, we must discard our illusions about the Soviet Union and base our policy on realities.

It is this same subject to which I attempted to address himself on the date of February 4 when I spoke to the Senate on the subject of American foreign policy and disarmament.

It appears, however, that despite the frank discussion of the realities which face us and the illusions which warp, distort, and prejudice our thinking about the Soviet Union, there is an unwillingness in the administration, as well as in the American people, to recognize the realities and illusions concerning Soviet power and Soviet purposes. Unless we come to grips with the realities and illusions relating to the Soviet, we are heading down the road to trouble and ultimate catastrophe. We can no longer afford the luxury of deluding ourselves and others about the realities of the power relationships between the United States and the Soviet Union and other countries. We have lived in the international Alice in Wonderland dream world too long already.

Mr. Schwartz challenges Americans to come alive, to wake up and grow up. I for one am deeply indebted to him for his words of warning and wisdom. I only hope that this article has been read by the President, the Secretary of State, and every member of the National Security Council. This article and others like it must be read word for word and line for line. There is no way to brief this one. Mr. Schwartz has already separated the chaff from the wheat. The kernels of information, truth, and sound policies have been preserved. The chaff and the fiction have been removed.

I ask unanimous consent that the article by Mr. Schwartz be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### AS WE CONFRONT RUSSIA: THE BASIC PROBLEM (By Harry Schwartz)

The United States is moving into a period of critical negotiation with Russia—more critical probably than any confrontation that has yet taken place between the world's two greatest powers. There are, most importantly among others, the issues of the summit conference and of the nuclear tests.

Never was it so urgent that we should approach negotiations without doubts and, above all, without illusions. We must evaluate accurately the Soviet Union's capabilities and intentions. In time of war there is no more certain road to disaster than to mistake the strength or plans of the enemy or to maintain illusions that cloud judgment. In this time of critical decisions, in this period of cold war, the same truth should be recognized.

Illusions about the Soviet Union have cost us dearly in the past. In the latter stages of World War II and immediately afterward, our expectations about Russian behavior led to many expensive errors. It was believed, for example, that the Soviet Union would co-operate earnestly in creating a postwar world in which all peoples could live without fear of aggression. In that belief, we helped rehabilitate the war-ravaged areas of Russia; we voluntarily surrendered to Soviet control a large area of Germany captured by Western troops; we returned large numbers of war prisoners to their Soviet homeland.

The bitterness of disillusionment has been deep—so deep that from time to time since 1945 some Americans have even proposed preventive war. That step is, of course, unthinkable, for practical as well as moral reasons; for the foreseeable future, it would be a sure means of national suicide, because, while we can devastate the Soviet Union, the Russian power can likewise devastate us.

The alternative is some kind of agreement, some settlement or at least a *modus vivendi*. But if we are to reach a settlement that serves our best interests, we must base our policy upon facts and not upon illusions. Let us then take inventory. Let us look first at some of the realities that confront us as a summit meeting becomes a probability.

Reality No. 1: The Soviet Union's ultimate objective remains the attainment of world communism. Premier Khrushchev has made this plain. Sometimes he has been blunt, as when he told Western diplomats in Moscow, "We will bury you." Sometimes he has phrased the matter more tactfully, as when he assured American television viewers last year that their grandchildren would live in a Socialist America. If anything, the developments of the past 6 months—the Soviet sputnik successes and our economic recession—have made Moscow more confident than ever that this objective can be attained. Yet there are signs that the Kremlin believes its objective can be reached through economic and political rather than military measures.

Reality No. 2: The Soviet Union has often violated its pledged word. The history of Soviet foreign relations suggests that Moscow's promise can be relied upon only when, and so long as, it is more in the Kremlin's interest to keep a promise than to break it. This was vividly illustrated in early November 1956, when preparations for the Soviet army's attack on the Hungarian rebels were made under cover of pretended negotiations for that army's withdrawal. And many other similar instances could be cited.

The Soviet Union, after 10 years, did keep its promise to remove its troops from Austria, because, presumably, Moscow concluded that

such an agreement was preferable to continued tension and potential conflict.

Reality No. 3: Premier Khrushchev is pressing for a summit meeting and a partial settlement because he believes these would be in his own interest. The drains upon the Soviet economy are now so great—for internal development and raising the standard of living, for aid to Communist and neutralist countries and the like—that he can see great advantages in an easing of international tension that would permit sharp reduction of Soviet military expenditures. Also, he probably believes that any significant measure of disarmament will plunge the Western economies into deep depression because these economies are heavily dependent on arms spending.

These realities are sobering. They offer no ground for visions of a carefree future devoid of intense competition with the Soviet Union.

The facts are that the Soviet Union exists, that it is strong, and that some accommodation must be reached. We cannot wish away the Soviet Union and its confrontation. The problem of the Soviet Union will not disappear by itself without hard choices and tough sacrifices on our part. Illusions will only make the task more difficult. Let us consider some of these illusions.

Illusion No. 1: That time is running in our favor; that, if we hold off the Soviet Union long enough, it will collapse, either because of struggles among its leaders or because of internal revolution. This notion has clearly been at the base of our postwar containment policy and it is often reflected in the remarks of Secretary Dulles.

To recognize that time is not necessarily running in our favor, one has only to contemplate the impact of the past 13 years upon the power balance between the Soviet Union and ourselves.

In 1945 we were the strongest nation in the world. We had a monopoly of the atomic bomb. The Soviet Union then was nearly exhausted as a result of the huge human and material losses suffered in the most destructive war in its annals. Today, the military situation is essentially a stalemate. Certain technological advantages—in rockets particularly—are with the Soviet Union. Communist rule embraces more than a third of mankind and communism's influence and its prestige in the underdeveloped countries are at a peak.

The Soviet Union has recovered from the blows of war and is now more powerful than ever before in its history. The time that has passed since World War II, in short, has served the Communists better than it has us, and there are no guarantees that the future will not run the same course.

The fact that there has been no revolution in more than 40 years of Soviet history should warn us again expecting that such an uprising will soon ease our problems. Similarly the ability of the Soviet Union to survive despite the intensely bitter struggles among its rulers should make us wary about any expectation that such rivalries will bring about collapse in the immediate future. In short, it seems unrealistic to expect that any future crises—either of popular dissatisfaction or of competition among Soviet leaders—will be more severe or produce greater results than similar crises of the past.

Illusion No. 2: That the conflict between the Free World and the Communist world is one between our absolute good and their absolute evil. Acceptance of this view implies that it is in some way our moral and quasi-religious obligation to wipe the cancer of communism out of existence.

That this is an illusion is immediately evident if we reflect upon the fact that despite its evils and its demands, Communist rule in the Soviet Union has brought major advances in industrialization, in education and in health protection.



The real damage this illusion does us is that it prevents us from understanding the nature of our opponents and of their motivations. Abhorrent as the Communist system may be to us, it must be recognized that it has inspired large numbers of persons to become virtually religious fanatics on its behalf; that the Russians could not be aroused to such fanaticism if they did not believe that they were working for a new kind of nation and a new kind of world. We believe that they are deluded, but we cannot afford to misunderstand the delusion.

The notion of our absolute good and their absolute evil overlooks a major fact: Most Soviet citizens have no real conception of either the abundance or the freedom which Americans enjoy. The measuring stick by which Soviet citizens normally judge their welfare is not the unknown peaks reached in this country or in Western Europe. Rather they constantly compare their present position with what they had in the past. And on that basis we must recognize that Soviet citizens today are materially better off and relatively freer than at any time in the past quarter of a century. This does not mean they are satisfied with what they have. On the contrary, we know they want both much more material wealth and freedom, but they have made enough progress since the worst years of Stalin's rule to believe the future will bring still more progress and will be more tolerable than the past.

There is one misconception that underlies a good part of this illusion. This is the notion that Soviet citizens demand the same kind of abundance and freedom which we regard as normal, and that until they have them there must be major instability in Soviet society.

The key fact that we dare not forget is that the idea of freedom means little to a man whose stomach is empty. And for the majority of the world's population hunger is an ever-present reality or near threat.

**Illusion No. 3:** That the Communist economic system is impractical and, more, is against human nature and therefore it must eventually collapse.

The illusion here comes from a lack of realization that the Soviet system is not theoretical communism, or the theoretical egalitarianism many people think of as communism. In the Soviet Union, there is a society of great inequalities, created deliberately to give Soviet citizens maximum incentive for productive contribution. The scientists who built the Sputniks are much better paid in relation to the average Soviet worker than are the American scientists who built the Vanguard and Explorer satellites in relation to the average American worker.

The harsh truth is that the Communist economic system works too well for our comfort, at least so far as producing military and economic strength goes. The Soviet Union would not pose the great challenge to us it does today if its rulers had not found ways of modifying their original naive ideas about creating an industrial machine. That this has been done at great cost to the Soviet people does not obscure the fact that the aim has been achieved.

**Illusion No. 4:** That the Free World is bound to win because it stands on the side of right and justice.

This is a very consoling notion, but, unfortunately, there is little support for it either in history or in the current situation. The people of ancient Athens no doubt considered themselves the embodiment of right, but this did not save them from defeat by Sparta, and later by Rome.

What this illusion ignores is the key fact that our devotion to morality and truth puts us at a severe disadvantage against an opponent who believes that all is moral if it serves his ends. In the propaganda war which is so central today, the Communists can, and

do, use the big lie in a way that is inconceivable on our side. In a world as full of hungry, discontented, and ill-informed people as is our planet today, the Communist employment of the big lie has already enabled Moscow to make giant strides. Our own sense of rectitude and self-righteousness is of no help if our opponent is able, as he has been, to convince hundreds of millions that we are warmongers who wish to enslave humanity.

**Illusion No. 5:** That the struggle against the Soviet Union is primarily a military one and that we are safe so long as we have superiority or equality in armaments.

This is perhaps the most dangerous illusion of all. The simple fact is that with modern weapons any major war would be suicidal for both sides. In this salient situation, therefore, the function of our arms preparation is primarily to assure that we will not be attacked because the Soviet leaders know that retaliation would mean disaster for them.

As a result, the main struggle has already shifted from the military sphere to the areas of political, economic, and propaganda competition.

Politically, the Soviet Union since 1955 has obtained a foothold in the Middle East through its alliance with Colonel Nasser of Egypt. Our position there is less stable than at any time since German troops were fighting in North Africa; yet the Soviet Union has not had to shoot one bullet in anger to win its foothold. In India, the Communist Party already controls the State of Kerala and additional gains by it are not to be discounted. Communist penetration in Indonesia has been so effective that the anti-Communist forces have resorted to rebellion against the legal Government of President Sukarno.

The Soviet Union's economic-aid program has won it friends and prestige throughout a wide part of Asia and Africa, and already the same instrument is being employed in an effort to increase Soviet influence in Latin America. We may see the hypocrisy in the Soviet Union's avowal that it wishes to help less fortunate countries without exacting any political price for that aid, but the experience of the past 2 years has shown that this tactic is enormously effective. At the recent meeting of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization in Manila, the speech by the representative of Pakistan showed the fissures that are being created in our situation by the impression in underdeveloped countries that the United States is niggardly, and the Soviet Union generous, in economic aid.

The Soviet Union has scored major propaganda coups this past year through its own accomplishments and through exploitation of our weaknesses. The Sputniks will undoubtedly go into history as the most effective means of winning prestige for a nation in modern times.

On the other hand, the damage done to our prestige abroad—among the majority of the world's people who are nonwhite—by such incidents as the violence in Little Rock, has been severe, indeed. Today the Soviet Union is making effective propaganda use of the contrast between its own continuing economic expansion and our recession and unemployment.

A realistic survey of the present world scene must lead to the conclusion that we could lose the struggle against Soviet communism even if we had several times the arms strength we have today, and even if we were technologically ahead, rather than behind, the Soviet Union in the weapons race. It is in the minds of men that the struggle will be decided, and under modern conditions armed strength is no longer decisive except as insurance.

This survey of realities and illusions may seem disheartening, but when we consider

our assets we can take heart, provided—and this is a large proviso—we change our thinking and our course.

We and our allies of the Free World are still by far the richest and most productive section of the human race. We have demonstrated that men can attain both freedom and relative plenty—and these are the goals of human beings in every country. We need no Iron Curtain to protect our society from comparison with others. We need no secret police or censorship to keep our people loyal.

Our basic problem as we approach the period of summit negotiations is that we have not adjusted ourselves to the changing nature of the struggle, that we are not using our enormous assets as effectively and as imaginatively as they might be employed.

We have weakened our ties with other free countries by practicing economic warfare against them to benefit special interest groups among our own population. The richest country in the world, we have been so grudging and bureaucratic in our approach to helping the poorer countries of the Free World that the Soviet Union has been able to win propaganda triumphs by giving aid, even though of pittance proportions compared with our aid. We have over-emphasized military alliances, with increasingly harmful results, while neglecting to build adequate communities of interest with other free nations, communities of interest that are the only lasting hope of political unity against communism.

The fruits of our past mistakes and illusions are becoming increasingly evident in the successes Moscow has had in splitting Western public opinion with its summit-talk propaganda. We face further defeats, even more damaging ones, if we do not abandon illusions and awake to realities. To do so will be unpleasant for many, but far less unpleasant than the consequences of persisting in errors born of wishful thinking.

## NUCLEAR WEAPONS TESTING AND CONTROL

**Mr. HUMPHREY.** Mr. President, over the past weekend there has been considerable discussion in the press about statements I have released or stated in public, either on my own responsibility or as chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Disarmament. I believe that all of such discussion has been helpful in the continually mounting public interest in the question of nuclear weapons tests, detectability, inspection, and control.

I add at this point, Mr. President, that Dr. Teller, Dr. Bethe, and Admiral Strauss will appear as witnesses before our subcommittee on Wednesday.

So that the record may be perfectly clear, I think it is important that the statements which I have released on the subject of Soviet and Chinese explosions be made available in their original form. I say this because understandably and yet regrettably there has been some misinterpretation of the statements.

On Sunday, April 13, 1958, I issued a release on the Soviet underground explosion of March 25, 1958. I ask unanimous consent that the text of the release be printed at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the release was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

### SOVIET UNDERGROUND EXPLOSION DETECTED 5,000 MILES AWAY, HUMPHREY REVEALS

The Soviet Union conducted an underground explosion March 25 which was detected "at several stations around the world ranging from over 1,000 miles to over 5,000

miles," Senator HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, Democrat, of Minnesota, chairman of the Subcommittee on Disarmament of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, revealed yesterday.

"Detection of this Soviet underground explosion, which occurred at a time and at a place not previously announced, indicates the distances at which underground explosions can be detected—particularly if they occur in areas which have been free of earthquakes," Senator HUMPHREY declared. "The area in which the March 25 explosion took place had not had any earthquakes for over 40 years."

Senator HUMPHREY said his subcommittee was undertaking a careful study into detectability of underground explosions—one of the crucial issues involved in developing an effective detection system under any proposal to suspend nuclear-weapons tests.

"Seismic stations at College, Alaska; Hungry Horse, Mont.; Eureka, Nev.; Kiruna and Uppsala, Sweden; and Shillong, India; all picked up the March 25 underground blast," Senator HUMPHREY said.

"Information from these stations was sufficiently accurate to determine the time and place of the explosion which took place in the northern Urals, just outside Pokrovsk-Uralsky, approximately 60° E. and 60° N. The seismic stations mentioned earlier which detected the Soviet blast were located from 1,290 miles away in Kiruna, Sweden, to 5,650 miles away in Eureka, Nev."

#### QUESTIONNAIRE TO SEISMOLOGISTS

In giving details of the Soviet blast, Senator HUMPHREY announced that he has written to 37 seismologists in the United States asking them to answer a questionnaire designed to obtain information on the detectability of underground explosions. In his letter to the seismologists, Senator HUMPHREY said that one of the crucial issues in any proposal to suspend nuclear-weapons tests is the "kind of inspection system which would be necessary to assure that all parties were observing any test suspension agreement. As you know, analysis of the data from seismic waves is a major method of detecting nuclear-weapons tests. While the degree of certainty required for a detection system is a matter of political judgment, to make this judgment it is essential to have all the facts concerning the technical capability . . . to detect and identify underground explosions."

"One of the purposes of the questionnaire," Senator HUMPHREY declared, "is to determine with respect to areas in which earthquakes do occur, how close the seismic stations would need to be located in order to distinguish an earthquake from a man-made explosion."

The questionnaire aims to develop information on the following points concerning underground explosions:

1. Distances at which an underground explosion of different sizes and occurring at an unknown time and an unknown place would be detected.
2. At what distances and with how many seismic stations a nuclear blast could be distinguished from an earthquake. The feature of seismic waves which help to distinguish an earthquake from a man-made underground explosion.
3. The number of earthquakes of a magnitude equal to a 1.7-kiloton explosion which occur in the Soviet Union and China. This is the size of the underground nuclear explosion (Rainier) detonated in Nevada last September. The number of earthquakes of a greater magnitude which take place in the Soviet Union and China has also been requested.
4. The extent to which it is easier to detect a nuclear explosion underwater than underground.
5. The recommendations of individual seismologists of the type of an inspection

system that should be installed to prevent underground nuclear explosions from being conducted secretly.

6. The procedures and methods that might be followed in an effort to conduct underground nuclear tests secretly without an inspection system in operation and with an inspection system in operation.

Senator HUMPHREY indicated that the information obtained from the seismologists would be published. "Unfortunately," the Senator stated, "the studies conducted by the executive branch on inspection for a suspension of nuclear-weapons tests have not been made public. It is, therefore, necessary for the subcommittee to conduct its own studies which can be made available to the American people so that they can know the facts of inspection systems to verify a suspension of weapons tests."

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, on Monday, April 14, 1958, I released another statement based on my appearance at the College Press Conference television program the day before; that is, I made the release today based on the appearance yesterday. At the time of the television program, I discussed the underground explosion which had been set off in Red China under the direction of Soviet technicians and engineers.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the release be printed at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the release was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### SOVIET-AIDED HUGE UNDERGROUND BLASTS IN RED CHINA REVEALED

Underground explosions of a magnitude four times as large as our Rainier nuclear test shot have been set off in Red China under the direction of Soviet technicians and engineers, Senator HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, Democrat, of Minnesota, revealed yesterday during a College Press Conference interview.

"The intensity of the largest of a series of such explosions in Red China has been confirmed in Soviet journals we have had translated," Senator HUMPHREY said. "The articles are accompanied by pictures of the blast, and say that Soviet technicians directed the tests. While they do not say whether they were nuclear explosions, if not they were probably the biggest deliberate chemical explosions the world has ever known. The articles claim the underground test explosions were experiments for peaceful purposes."

"These blasts and recent Soviet underground explosions emphasize the urgency of immediate renewed efforts to negotiate through the United Nations for an effective international inspection system."

"Soviet publications have been publishing numerous articles recently about exploring peaceful uses of vast explosive power, telling about creating a reservoir of water in a desert from one such blast. The underground experiments, both in Russia and Red China, could be aimed at providing a means for the Soviet to actually continue weapons testing despite its announcement to the world pledging cessation of such tests. If such underground blasts are detected, as now appears can be done, there is nothing to prevent the Kremlin from saying the explosions were merely for peaceful purposes. We have no way of proving otherwise, unless an international inspection system is established."

"Furthermore, the Red China experiments under the direction of Soviet technicians show how easy it would be for Khrushchev to say he has quit testing, then just shift the site of such tests to Red China."

Mr. HUMPHREY. All of these matters, Mr. President, will be the subject of further discussion in forthcoming hear-

ings by the Senate Disarmament Subcommittee. Hearings are scheduled for Wednesday and Thursday of this week, April 16 and 17. As I have indicated, on those dates we expect to have before us Dr. Edward Teller, Dr. Hans Bethe, and Chairman Lewis Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission.

I ask unanimous consent that a release of Monday, April 14, 1958, announcing and describing such hearings, be printed at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the release was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### SENATOR HUMPHREY ANNOUNCES FUTURE HEARINGS OF DISARMAMENT SUBCOMMITTEE

Senator HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Disarmament, announced today that the Disarmament Subcommittee will hold hearings on April 16 and 17.

On April 16, at 2 p. m., the subcommittee has invited the prominent physicist, Dr. Edward Teller, to appear before it in public session to discuss problems involved in the control and inspection of a suspension of nuclear-weapons tests and a cutoff of production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes. Senator HUMPHREY stated that the subcommittee expects to publish the testimony given as soon as it can be edited to remove classified information.

On April 17, at 10 a. m., the subcommittee has invited Dr. Hans Bethe, outstanding nuclear physicist at Cornell University, and Chairman Lewis Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission to appear. Dr. Bethe will appear in executive session and Chairman Strauss will be in public session.

Chairman Strauss has been asked to discuss several aspects of the problem of the control of nuclear weapons and tests. Senator HUMPHREY stated that it was important that the policy of the Atomic Energy Commission toward arms-control measures now under discussion be clarified.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I invite attention of Senators in particular to the information I made available yesterday, relating to the underground explosion of a magnitude of four times the United States Rainier nuclear test shot. I refer to the underground explosion set off in Red China under the direction of and with assistance by Soviet technicians and engineers.

The intensity of the largest of a series of such explosions in Red China has been confirmed in Soviet journals we have had translated. The articles are also accompanied by pictures of the blast, and say that Soviet technicians directed the tests. While they do not say whether the tests were nuclear explosions, if they were not they were probably the greatest deliberate chemical explosions the world has ever known. The articles claim the underground test explosions were experiments for peaceful purposes.

I wish to underscore the fact that in the articles the Soviet commentators again and again refer to the term "peaceful explosions" or to the term "peaceful purposes." These references indicate to me there possibly is something more to the explosions than appears on the surface.

These blasts and recent Soviet underground explosions emphasize the urgency of immediate renewed efforts to negotiate through the United Nations for



an effective international inspection system.

Soviet publications have been printing numerous articles recently about exploring peaceful uses of vast explosive power, and have referred to creating a reservoir of water in a desert from one such blast. The underground experiments, both in Russia and in Red China, could be aimed—and here I bring to my colleagues' attention a definite probability—could be aimed at providing a means for the Soviet actually to continue weapons testing despite its announcement to the world pledging cessation of such tests.

If such underground blasts are detected, as now appears can be done, there is nothing to prevent the Kremlin from saying that the explosions were merely for peaceful purposes. I emphasize the terminology "peaceful purposes," because I am convinced that the Soviet has set up a background of discussion and talk around those words. We have no way of proving otherwise, unless an international inspection system is established.

Furthermore, the Red China experiments under the direction of Soviet technicians show how easy it would be for Khrushchev to say he has quit testing, and then shift the site of such tests to Red China.

Knowledge of such explosions and experiments going on in Red China further emphasizes the necessity to reevaluate our policies toward Red China in relation to any disarmament discussions as they refer to Red China.

I have previously indicated that the size of the largest of at least 4 Red China explosions would be classified, in terms of nuclear magnitude—not necessarily a nuclear test—as at least 9 kilotons, compared to the United States Ranier test of 1.7 kilotons, the Ranier test having been a nuclear test.

I bring these facts to the attention of my colleagues so that there can be no misunderstanding as to what has been said.

I conclude by saying that every bit of this information is unclassified. Regrettably, it has not been made a point of discussion by our agencies of Government, but it is unclassified. It was obtained by resort to Soviet scientific journals, some of which were written in English, and others of which needed to be translated.

I thought it proper to bring these facts to the attention of the public, to indicate both the problems of detecting underground explosions, and also the capacity which we have at present to do so, which capacity I believe could be greatly improved.

Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

#### PLACEMENT IN AMERICA OF REFUGEE HUNGARIAN SCIENTISTS

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, recently there appeared in the Minneapolis Tribune of April 3, an editorial entitled "America's Gain." This editorial refers to the Hungarian scientists who came to

America after the uprising of October 1956.

During that period I recommended that the National Academy of Science assist in placing the Hungarian scientists in positions that would utilize their professional ability. A recent report of the National Academy of Science indicates that the efforts of the Academy are being well rewarded and that America is all the better because of our willingness to accept into our midst these talented and enlightened men of science.

America will always be richer and stronger when she opens her doors to those who seek to contribute of their labor, their skill, and their knowledge to the well-being of mankind.

I ask unanimous consent that this editorial be printed in the body of the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### AMERICA'S GAIN

Hungarian scientists who came to America after the uprising of October 1956 have, on the whole, adapted themselves well to their new country. The National Academy of Sciences, which helped many of them through the first problems of getting used to the strange environment and getting established in jobs or graduate school study, reports that they are making real progress.

The Hungarians have impressed American scientists with their knowledge and talent, with their general awareness of political and social issues and with their background in subjects other than science. Already they have accomplished enough to show how much the United States stands to gain by welcoming and encouraging refugee scientists from Europe.

#### DAIRY PRICE SUPPORTS

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, there are those who have been arguing the technical aspect of farm price supports and there are others who have openly supported the administration's recent order to reduce price-support levels on dairy products.

According to the agricultural expert of the Minneapolis Tribune, Mr. Russell Asleson, the administration dairy price support reduction will cost Minnesota farmers a minimum of \$13 million. This is quite a price to pay for the Eisenhower smile and the policies of Benson.

Mr. Asleson further notes that reduced price supports do not seem to reduce the volume of production of milk. Production goes up as prices come down, despite all the propaganda and theorizing of the Secretary of Agriculture.

I ask unanimous consent to have the article by Mr. Asleson printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### MILK-PROP LOSS IN STATE SET AT \$13 MILLION (By Russell Asleson)

Minnesota farmers may have a loss of some \$13 million in dairy income this year.

The lowered income estimate is due to the drop in Federal price props that went into effect Tuesday. The Government trimmed 19 cents a hundred pounds off price supports for milk used for making dairy products like butter, cheese, and ice cream.

United States Department of Agriculture experts expect milk production to rise about 1 percent in 1958, which may offset some of the loss from lower supports.

The prop cut came at a time when farm prices were showing signs of strengthening. Minnesota farm prices rose 5 percent last month and were 14 percent higher than in mid-March of 1957.

The new dairy support levels will have little effect on fluid milk prices to consumers in Minneapolis and St. Paul, according to spokesmen for Twin City Milk Producers Association, which supplies the bulk of the milk for the two cities.

Last year, Minnesota dairy farms produced 6,821,000,000 pounds of milk from April through December with some 80 percent being used for dairy products, chiefly butter.

Farmers in the State sold more than \$265 million worth of milk and cream in 1956 and the 1957 income figures which are now being compiled in Washington will show an increase over 1956.

Price supports for manufacturing milk don't go directly to the farmer. The Government supports the price by buying butter, cheese, and dried milk powder from processing plants at prices which will enable the processor to pay their farmer suppliers the determined parity levels.

The new support at 75 percent of parity will be \$3.06 a hundred pounds for milk and 58.6 cents a pound for butterfat.

Farmers supplying the Twin Cities market will feel the full effects of the support drop by May even though their prices are set by a Federal milk marketing order. The order price is determined partly by dairy products prices, which will be lower.

The 19 cents a hundred cut, however, represents less than half a cent a quart for bottled milk, Twin City milk officials said.

State-Federal crop and livestock reporting service yesterday said 8 percent income rise for livestock products and crops accounted for the overall increase of 5 percent in farm prices from mid-February to mid-March.

March was the ninth consecutive month that the average of prices was above the corresponding period a year earlier.

Hog, cattle, and sheep prices were up. The average of \$20.30 a hundred pounds for hogs was the highest March since 1954 and cattle, at \$20.40 a hundred pounds, were above any other March level since 1952.

#### THE JOBLESS MUST BE PUT BACK TO WORK NOW

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, with all the talk about the recession and what, if anything, can be done about it, it is refreshing to read a clear, logical, and intelligent statement of policy. I found such a statement in an editorial which appeared in the March 27 issue of the Minnesota Union Advocate. It is entitled "The Jobless Must Be Put Back to Work Now, Not Some Day."

It would be well for every Member of the Congress to read this editorial and to recognize its significance.

The unemployed man does not want views, he wants work. An economy which is slowing down does not need executive and legislative debate and delay, it needs action and decision. With over 5 million unemployed, and another 2 million workers with part-time employment, the issue of unemployment cannot be ignored and must be corrected.

I ask unanimous consent to have the editorial from the Minnesota Union Advocate printed at this point in the RECORD. I commend the editorial. It is a forthright statement.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

**THE JOBLESS MUST BE PUT BACK TO WORK NOW, NOT SOME DAY**

You have to go back to the days of the Hoover depression to recall the blindness, indecision, faltering leadership and refusal to face economic facts to the same degree that is being manifested today by the Eisenhower Republican administration in Washington.

For months, there have been demands for action—responsible, effective and sensible action—to halt the growing business recession and alarming increase in unemployment, but the Eisenhower administration still is not moving effectively or vigorously. The wait and see attitude still prevails.

What in heaven's name are they waiting for?

The answer to unemployment is to put people to work. No jobs? Then the Government can find jobs or make jobs. It is as simple as that.

This country needs production, constructive worth-while production. The country has the money to pay for this production. And certainly, there are the workers available—more than 5 million unemployed.

You say this can't be done overnight? It isn't a case of overnight. The administration had ample warning of what 1958 was going to bring many, many months ago.

That was when there should have been the necessary planning. Had that been done, millions of the unemployed would be drawing full paychecks today—and it wouldn't be boondoggling work, either.

But instead of doing that, the administration did nothing. And even now, the administration has done nothing but permit an earlier timetable on Federal projects long since authorized—and this only after considerable pressure by the AFL-CIO and pressure of a political nature as well.

For 9 out of 10 unemployed persons, 1958 can be called the Year of the Dirty Deal—because there is no reason why they should be without jobs.

They are unemployed without reason because in any disaster or catastrophe those who are hurt the worst should be given first attention.

A recession and unemployment comprise an economic disaster. And who are hurt the worst in an economic catastrophe of this kind? Why, those who are unemployed, of course. But are they getting first attention from the Eisenhower Republican administration?

They are not. They are the last to be considered.

Certainly, the administration now is talking about tax reductions. And tax reductions are welcome, but what do they mean to the worker who has no income to be taxed?

And a long-range stepup in defense production doesn't mean much to the worker who needs a job right now, even though he knows there is need for national security.

Twenty-five years ago Franklin Delano Roosevelt showed that the way to cure the ills of unemployment is to put people back to work, not worry about budget-balancing and penny-pinching.

All the confidence and chins up speeches of the Eisenhower administration baloney artists mean nothing insofar as the unemployed are concerned. These 5 million jobless men and women would like to hear just 4 words, and they'd like to hear them right now. The 4 words are:

"Report to work Monday."

**EXTENSION OF RECIPROCAL TRADE ACT**

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, one of the best presentations in favor

of the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act which has appeared in recent months was an article entitled "International Trade—In America's Interest" printed in Labor's Economic Review published by the AFL-CIO in March 1958.

This article deserves the widest possible circulation. I ask unanimous consent that the text be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

**INTERNATIONAL TRADE—IN AMERICA'S INTEREST**

International trade is vital to the economic welfare and the political strength of the entire Free World. Expanded trade will stimulate economic growth and higher living standards in Free-World nations and thereby strengthen them and us against the Soviet drive for world domination. That is the major reason why expanded world trade is in America's interest.

In addition, we in the United States gain directly by trading with the other nations of the world. We obtain from them raw materials and some manufactured goods which we can't or don't produce, and they provide us with markets for many of the products of our factories and farms.

To put the issue in proper perspective, it is only fair to point out that although trade plays an important role in our own economy, it is even more vital to most of our Free-World allies. While we would suffer badly if we did not trade with other nations, they might be faced with actual extinction.

Trade is the very lifeblood of the economies of many nations and especially trade with the United States. They look to us for new materials, machinery, and other products which they must have to keep their economies running. They also look to us to purchase the products they can sell.

We must never forget that trade is a two-way street. If we export, we earn the means to pay for our imports. The same conditions apply to our trading partners. They want from us a broad variety of goods which are either better, more readily available, or cheaper than they can produce. But if they are to buy our products they must be able to sell us theirs.

For there is one guiding principle in the international economy—over the long run, imports (or purchases) must balance exports (or sales). In the last analysis, trade is a give-and-take proposition. Unless every nation, including the United States, is prepared to purchase the products of other nations, it cannot sell in their markets.

If all nations traded with each other without any restriction, we would have what the economists call free trade. For various reasons—some good and some bad—the United States and other countries have established various types of barriers to trade which restrict imports from other countries.<sup>1</sup>

These restrictions are either: (1) tariffs—which are simply a tax on imports; or (2) quotas—which are absolute limitations on the value of imports regardless of any tariff that may be imposed within the quota.

Since 1934, when the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act was first passed, United States official policy has been to bring about a gradual reduction of barriers to trade. Organized labor in the United States has supported this program from the beginning.

Through international negotiations with other countries, the United States has gradually reduced its tariff levels. Since 1934, our tariffs have been reduced by about 50 percent.

<sup>1</sup> Sometimes for defense or other reasons, countries may restrict their exports of certain especially needed items.

Nevertheless, in recent years, amendments to the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act have tended to slow down tariff liberalization and to place new restrictions on imports.

In 1955, Congress extended the reciprocal trade agreements program for 3 years until June 30, 1958. This means that in this 1958 session, Congress must decide whether to extend the program and especially whether to continue to support the goal of gradual reduction of tariff barriers.

Its decision will have great bearing on the economic prosperity of the United States and an even greater influence on whether the United States will continue to lead in efforts to expand the economic welfare and political strength of the free nations of the world.

**UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE**

Even though trade is less significant in our economy than in other nations, the United States is the most important trading nation in the world. The reason for this is that, while imports and exports are only a small part of our national income, our national income is so much larger than the national income of other countries that a small proportion of our national income is considerably larger than a much larger proportion of theirs. Last year United States exports amounted to \$21 billion, about 5 percent of total output. These exports, however, were greater than the total production of many nations. In fact, the United States accounts for about 40 percent of world income.

For many years, the United States was second to the United Kingdom in the world-trade picture, but since World War II, we have attained the No. 1 rank. The United States imports more and exports more than any other nation.

For a number of years, our exports have been much larger than our imports. In 1956, exports exceeded imports by more than \$6 billion with an even greater gap the following year. In fact, ours is the only industrial country with a continuous large surplus of exports over imports. We have been able to maintain this export balance only by making up the difference between exports and imports by providing foreign countries with loans or grants under the Marshall plan and other postwar mutual-security programs.

**EXPORTS**

United States exports have expanded greatly in the past 30 years. From 1929 to 1953, exports increased 2½ times. Since 1953, exports have continued to mount, reaching a level of nearly \$21 billion in 1957.

In recent years, exports have more than kept pace with the total economy. Their share of our total output of goods and services (gross national product) rose from 3.4 percent in 1953 to 4.8 percent in 1957.

In its early history, the United States was principally an exporter of agricultural products and other raw materials to the older nations of Europe, while we imported from them mainly finished products. Today, the United States still exports mineral products and other raw materials, but manufactured articles are now our principal class of exports. In fact, the changing pattern of our foreign trade is one aspect of the transformation of the United States from a primarily agricultural economy to the world's leading industrial economy.

Our expanding economy has developed such huge needs for industrial raw materials that we have shifted from large net exports of raw materials to sizable net imports. Indeed, foreign supplies of raw materials have in large part made possible the tremendous expansion of the United States economy which at best would have been much slower and more costly if we had been forced to rely on our own resources exclusively.

At the same time, as we have been expanding our imports of raw materials, we have increased our exports of manufactured



goods. This has helped to accelerate the development and to raise the productivity of our growing industries.

#### IMPORTS

While imports have also risen markedly in the past 30 years, they have not expanded as much as exports. During this period, imports have actually declined somewhat relative to total economic activity. Since 1953, however, imports have about kept pace with trends in the general economy.

The long-term relative decline in imports, as compared with both exports and overall economic activity, is due primarily to markedly decreased purchases from abroad of certain raw materials, especially raw silk and crude rubber.

#### GEOGRAPHIC PATTERN

Until about 1900, most United States trade was with Europe. Thus, for the years 1891-1900, Europe accounted for 52 percent of United States imports and 78 percent of United States exports.

After World War I, our foreign trade shifted to other countries in the Americas, and to Asia, Africa, and Australia. By 1955 Europe's share of our imports was only 22 percent and of our exports 30 percent. On the other hand, about half our foreign trade is now with Canada and Latin America.

#### EXPORTS GREATER THAN IMPORTS

Trade developments in certain key industries in recent years emphasize the continuing and growing gap between our exports and imports. For example, in 1953, we exported about \$900 million worth of chemicals and allied products and imported about \$450 million. By 1957 exports had risen to \$1½ billion, some 70 percent above the 1953 level, while imports have remained at or below the 1953 level during this period.

Both exports and imports of industrial and business machinery have increased in recent years. Imports have nearly doubled from \$150 to \$280 million between 1953 to 1957, an increase of \$130 million. Exports rose by only 53 percent, but from a level of \$1.7 billion in 1953 to more than \$2.6 billion in 1957 or about \$900 million.

Imports of cotton textiles have received a great deal of attention in recent years. They increased by 80 percent from 1953 to 1957. Over the same period, exports decreased by 8 percent. Yet, in 1957 imports were \$135 million, while exports were \$250 million. Thus, United States cotton textile exports were nearly twice as large as imports.

During the first 9 months of 1957, our exports exceeded imports by nearly two-thirds. In part this resulted from the blocking of the Suez Canal which had the effect in early 1957 of decreasing our exports and reducing our imports of oil. Nevertheless, there can be no doubt that the United States continues to have a large export balance.

#### TRADE IN THE UNITED STATES ECONOMY

It has already been mentioned that trade plays a smaller part in our national economy than in other countries.

This is a fact, but it does not mean that foreign trade is an insignificant factor in our economy. Quite the contrary is true. In fact, trade is one of our largest industries.

The value of United States goods marketed abroad in 1956 was greater than that of all nonfarm homebuilding, of all consumer purchases of automobiles, or all of farmers' gross receipts from their crops or livestock. The value of our exports about equaled our entire output of minerals and was not far below the retail value of all clothing and shoes purchased by American consumers.

Some industries depend very importantly on foreign trade for their markets. For example, exports accounted for 19 percent of total production of trucks, 30 percent for tracklaying tractors, 11 percent for machine tools, 26 percent for construction and mining equipment, 14 percent for coal, and between

25 and 40 percent for cotton, wheat, rice, fats and oils, and tobacco.

Moreover, these ratios understate the true importance of export markets since they cover only exports of each industry's products in the form in which they leave that industry. Actually, an industry's output may be exported, but only in a modified form after further processing by other industries. This is particularly true of such industries as iron and steel or nonferrous metals. Such industries have a stake in export markets much larger than direct exports of their own products.

In all of the following industries, exports play a very large part either directly or indirectly in the total industry picture: agriculture, mining, construction, metalworking, and other nonelectrical machinery; motors and generators; motor vehicles (primarily trucks rather than passenger cars) and other transportation equipment; iron and steel; nonferrous metals; chemicals; petroleum and coal products; rubber products; and, of course, maritime.

Of course, imports are also a very important factor in our economy. Our entire economic life would quickly sink to a much lower level if we could not obtain imports from abroad.

In recent years, imports have been about 3 percent of gross national product and somewhat over 6 percent of movable goods produced in the United States. But these figures do not tell the whole story of the importance of imports in our economy. We sometimes tend to forget that directly or indirectly imports in one form or another are used in nearly every American home, factory, farm, and office.

In 1956, half our imports were in the form of raw or semi-processed materials. Government surveys have shown that in every year from 1900 to 1952, imports of non-food raw materials were equivalent to more than one-sixth of total United States output of raw materials other than foods. This situation undoubtedly remains unchanged.

We rely even more heavily upon imports for supplies of some of our most vital raw materials, especially for our metallurgical industries, which are essential to keep our factory wheels turning and assembly lines moving. Thus, we obtain from abroad most of our manganese, chrome, antimony, and cobalt, as well as large amounts of tungsten, lead, zinc, and cadmium. In addition to such metals, we also obtain wholly or primarily from abroad industrial diamonds, mica, asbestos, and extra-long staple cotton. Without these imports, many industries could not operate at all or could operate only at infinitely higher cost.

In 1956, about one-fifth of the crude and semimanufactured goods imported were officially classified as strategic materials for stockpiling purposes, while another fifth consisted of materials obtained wholly or almost exclusively from foreign sources.

More than half of our imports of foods are of tropical products, such as coffee, tea, cocoa, bananas, spices, and nuts for which our entire supply is obtained from abroad. In addition, we obtain half our sugar and one-third of our fish from abroad, as well as some cheeses, meat products, wines, and other alcoholic beverages.

Manufactured products constitute only about one-fifth of our imports. About one-third are not subject to tariff duties which generally means that the foreign products shipped to the United States are not considered to be in competition with our own industries. Newsprint and certain types of machines are the only manufactured products imported in significant volume which are not subject to duty.

Imports of finished manufactured goods, subject to tariff duty, currently amount to about \$2½ billion. This is probably not more than about 1½ percent of total factory

output of the United States. Textiles, machinery, steel, and automobiles are the large items in this category.

#### EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS OF TRADE

About 4½ million workers or approximately 7 percent of the total labor force depend for their jobs on foreign trade.

The leaderwork on page 5647 shows how the picture looked in 1956.

More workers owe their jobs to foreign trade than are employed in such major industries as mining, contract construction, transportation, and public utilities or finance. Another way of looking at it is that foreign trade provided somewhat more jobs in 1956 than the iron and steel, machinery, and automobile industries combined.

The discussion thus far has been of employment resulting from United States foreign trade. But what about the jobs lost to United States workers because of competition of foreign imports? Obviously, if as many or more jobs were lost as are gained, foreign trade couldn't be said to benefit American workers, at least, not directly.

The fact is, however, that imports take very few jobs away from American workers. It has been estimated that if all tariff duties were temporarily suspended, total displacement of American workers might range from somewhat less than 200,000 to slightly more than 400,000.\*

Thus, the maximum loss of jobs would not be even 10 percent of the employment we gain from foreign trade even if all tariff duties were temporarily suspended. But this is an extreme assumption because no responsible individual or group is urging suspension of all tariffs.

While it is impossible to determine precisely how many workers are displaced by foreign imports, it is clear they represent only a tiny fraction—probably considerably less than 5 percent—of the 4½ million jobs which result from foreign trade. Nevertheless, the problems created by displacement of even this small number of workers cannot be ignored.

#### HOW RECIPROCAL TRADE WORKS

The major principle involved in the reciprocal trade agreements program is a simple one. The basic idea is that within certain limits set by the Congress, the United States is prepared to reduce its tariffs on certain goods which other nations wish to export to us provided such nations will make compensating reductions of their tariffs on items we want to export to them.

The negotiations of these reciprocal tariff reductions take place at periodic international conferences on a multilateral basis. That is, representatives of all of the nations which wish to take part in mutual lowering of tariff barriers (or as it is technically called "exchange of tariff concessions") and which have adhered to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (known simply as the GATT) meet together.† Some 37 nations have adhered to the GATT, including all of the major non-Communist trading countries.

Nations adhering to the GATT have agreed they will negotiate on a most-favored-nation basis. This means that any tariff reduction will apply to all nations exporting that particular item.

For example, if France agrees to lower its tariff on a particular item, the new tariff at the lower level must apply to all nations associated with it in the GATT. In return, the other nations will lower their tariffs on items France wants to export, and all GATT

\* Staff Papers Presented to the Commission on Foreign Economic Policy, February 1954, p. 381.

† If only 2 nations met, we would have bilateral negotiations, which is the way the United States administered the reciprocal trade agreements program in its early years.

nations will also reap the benefits of these lowered tariffs.

There are two major safeguards in our reciprocal trade agreements program intended to protect American industry and workers against undue injury or hardship resulting from import competition.

The first safeguard is the peril point. This is the tariff level established in advance of tariff negotiations below which it is considered that injury might be threatened to the domestic industry. Under the law, a peril point is established for each item involved in tariff negotiations. United States negotiators may not agree to a tariff rate below the peril point level.

Even after the tariff rate is reduced, there is still a further protection known as the escape-clause procedure. Under this procedure an American industry which feels that it is being unduly injured by a lowered tariff may petition the Tariff Commission to raise the tariff to its previous level. If the Tariff Commission finds that there has been injury, it transmits its recommendation to the President who has discretion either to accept or reject the Tariff Commission's finding.

In arriving at its finding, the Tariff Commission may consider only whether the domestic industry has suffered because of increased imports. The President, who has the final authority, considers all relevant matters, including the broad national interest. That is why the President from time to time rejects the Tariff Commission's recommendations, and why it is essential that the President's authority to overrule the Tariff Commission's recommendations be continued.

One additional point is worth keeping in mind. If the United States raises a tariff because of an escape clause action, it means that we have to reduce our tariffs on some other items which we import from abroad or else foreign nations have the right to raise their tariffs. The decrease in our tariffs or the increase in theirs is necessary to restore the overall balance previously negotiated.

#### EXTENSION LEGISLATION

The reciprocal trade agreements program will expire on June 30, 1958, unless the Congress takes action to extend it. The President has requested a 5-year extension with authority to reduce tariff rates by 25 percent (with certain exceptions) over the 5-year period in exchange for reciprocal tariff concessions by foreign countries.

What this means is that if a particular tariff concession is now 20 percent, the President could reduce the current rate over the next 5 years by 25 percent of 20 percent or by 5 percent. Thus, if he used his full authority, the rate on this item at the end of the 5-year period would be 15 percent.

The AFL-CIO vigorously supports extension of the reciprocal trade agreements program for a period of at least 5 years. The resolution adopted at the recent AFL-CIO convention urged extension for at least 5 years with reinforcement of "the basic goal of the reciprocal trade agreements program, the gradual reduction of barriers to trade without undue hardship to American industries or American workers."

Despite the urgent need for extension of the reciprocal trade agreements program, opposition to it is probably stronger now than ever before. The reason for this is that while there can be no doubt of the long-run advantages of foreign trade to the United States, a growing number of American industries are being affected to a greater or lesser degree by import competition.

To meet the problem of easing the adjustment of those affected by import competition a proposal has been developed and introduced in Congress for a trade adjustment program.

#### TRADE ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

Experience has demonstrated that the economy as a whole has not suffered from the gradual lowering of tariff barriers during the past quarter of a century. However, some few industries have been hit hard by the impact of increased imports resulting from tariff reduction. If increased trade and a continued gradual reduction of tariff barriers are in the national interest, then it must also be in the national interest to help the firms, communities, and workers adversely affected by increased imports.

That is the basic purpose of the trade adjustment program. Authorization for this program is contained in S. 2907, introduced by Senator KENNEDY, Democrat, of Massachusetts, and companion bills H. R. 9505 introduced by Congressman EBERHARTER, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, and H. R. 1105 introduced by Congressman DONOHUE, Democrat, of Massachusetts.

The trade adjustment program is proposed as an alternative to tariff increases as contained under the escape-clause procedure. It would give the President one additional route to follow in an escape-clause procedure.

The Tariff Commission would follow its present procedure of holding hearings to determine the extent of injury resulting from increased imports. If the President accepted the Tariff Commission's findings of injury, instead of imposing an increase in duty, he could recommend that the facilities of the trade adjustment program be invoked. Thereupon certain types of assistance would become available for workers, firms, and communities.

Workers would have available to them supplementary unemployment compensation benefits, earlier retirement under social security, retraining for new job opportunities and transportation to new areas of employment.

Industrial firms could obtain loans, technical information or the privilege of accelerated amortization for the purpose of development of new or different lines of production.

Communities or industrial development corporations within communities would have access to loans, technical information, and market research.

This would not be a costly program. It is estimated that the total cost of the program would be a maximum of \$2 million a year and probably less than this amount.

The trade adjustment program is supported not only by organized labor, but by business leaders and experts in the trade field who recognize that this type of program is essential if we are to have a continuing effective reciprocal trade agreements program. Enactment of the trade adjustment program as part of the overall reciprocal trade agreements program would provide essential justice to those affected by imports and would contribute to the broad national interest in reducing barriers to trade.

#### LABOR STANDARDS

The labor movement has long advocated the principle that fair competition in international trade requires fair labor standards in exporting industries. Organized labor has raised this issue not as a justification for restricting trade but in order to secure improvement of labor standards in exporting countries as a means of equalizing competition in international trade.

*United States employment attributable to foreign trade in 1956*

Nonagricultural workers.....	2,516,000
Agricultural workers.....	602,000
Transportation and distribution.....	524,000
Processing imported materials.....	858,000
Total .....	4,500,000

The AFL-CIO has urged that specific recognition be given to the principle of fair labor standards in international trade. In legislation extending the reciprocal trade agreements program, Congress should direct the President to make the promotion of fair labor standards in international trade a major objective of our international trade policy. It is also appropriate that such international agencies as the ILO and the GATT give this matter their earnest consideration.

#### ORGANIZATION FOR TRADE COOPERATION

One other problem warrants brief mention here, although it is not tied up directly with extension of the reciprocal trade agreements program. This is the question of United States affiliation to the proposed Organization for Trade Cooperation.

The OTC is needed to place the GATT, to which the United States has been a party since its inception 10 years ago, on a permanent and effective basis. At present, the GATT is unique among international organizations in that it has no permanent staff or administrative machinery.

The AFL-CIO has urged Congress at the earliest possible date to authorize United States membership in the OTC.

#### RECIPROCAL TRADE—NEEDED MORE THAN EVER

The need for an effective program for reducing barriers to trade is probably greater today than ever before. If the United States were to renounce its leadership in efforts to reduce tariffs, this would be a signal to our Free-World allies that we were returning to economic isolation and that we were callous to the economic requirements of the other free nations.

Confronted with contraction or closing of markets for their products in the United States, many of our Free-World allies might, in desperation, seek new opportunities for trade with the Soviet Union, Red China, and their satellites. The Communist leaders are only too ready and eager to take advantage of such opportunities. For them, trade is a weapon in the cold war.

Already, the Soviet Union has offered trading arrangements to a considerable number of non-Soviet countries. It would be the height of folly for the United States to strengthen our military posture against the Soviet Union while permitting them to enhance their economic and political position by opening up new avenues of trade with Free-World countries.

#### AMERICA AT A CROSSROADS

America is at a crossroads in its tariff and trade policy. The choice is clear. We can choose the path of restrictionism and attempt to keep out foreign goods from our markets. But if we do, we must be prepared to pay the consequences. If we drastically reduce our imports, inevitably our export markets will wither away. Millions of workers whose jobs depend on foreign trade will face unemployment.

If we pursue a restrictionist policy, our trading partners now allied with us in the common struggle against Soviet expansion may well be faced with the unhappy compulsion of stepping up trade with the Soviet Union and its satellites. Thus, by restricting trade, we might not only stifle our own economy and the economies of our Free-World allies, but we would also strengthen the economic and political power of our Soviet foes.

The other alternative is for the United States to maintain its leadership in the continuing effort to reduce the barriers to trade among the nations of the Free World. To be sure, if we permit more imports, a relatively small number of American workers, employers, and communities may be adversely affected. But if effective facilities for adjustment to the impact of trade are developed, those affected by import competition will be



relieved of any undue hardship while the Nation as a whole can reap the benefits of expanding international trade.

Those benefits are real, and they are important. They are more than the foreign products we need and want for our comfort and economic welfare. They are more than markets abroad for the products of our factories and farms.

Expanding international trade promotes the best interest of our own country and advances the welfare and security of the free nations of the world. This is the most important benefit of international trade, a benefit in which all free peoples can share.

#### ADJOURNMENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DOUGLAS in the chair). Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is concluded.

What is the pleasure of the Senate?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I do not believe there is any further business to come before the Senate today. Knowing of none, I therefore move that the Senate stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 34 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 15, 1958, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 14, 1958:

##### UNITED STATES MARSHAL

Billy Elza Carlisle, of Georgia, to be United States marshal for the middle district of Georgia for the term of 4 years. He is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired March 6, 1958.

##### IN THE COAST GUARD

The following-named person to be a commander in the United States Coast Guard:

Russell A. Serenber.

The following-named person to be a lieutenant commander in the United States Coast Guard:

Bertrand S. Dean.

The following-named persons to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the United States Coast Guard:

David B. Flanagan	Bobby F. Hollingsworth
Henry Haugen	Lee Jordan
Gary B. Erekson	Charles A. Biondo
Joel R. Swanson	Howard M. Veillette
Ralph F. Slater	Arthur F. Gerken
David L. Green	Richard N. Abrahams
Martin J. Kaiser	Charles F. McFadden
Allan Landry	Howard B. Thorsen
Francis D. Forbes	Robert E. Larson
Thomas S. Latham	Jimmie D. Woods
Theodore G. Brown, Jr.	John W. Sheedy
Charles B. Glass	Charles Leddy
Donald D. Anderson	Edward W. Murphy
Edward H. Carus, Jr.	Thomas C. Lutton
James J. Dunlop	John J. Dirschel, Jr.
William N. Spence	Joseph N. Andrassy
Ira L. Krams	George E. Walton
Kenneth W. Forslund	Norman R. West
Joseph F. Fallon	William J. Bickford
Irvin W. Lindemuth	Henry Suski
James E. Ferguson	Richard L. Brown
Joseph L. Coburn, Jr.	Robert L. Welsh, Jr.
Richard Nielsen, Jr.	Frederick F. Herzberg, Jr.
Arthur F. Champagne, Jr.	Herbert H. H. Kothe
Richard Rounseville	Stephen J. Dasovich
Leon T. Dankiewicz	Donald L. Gordon
Robert L. Cook	Daniel B. Charter, Jr.
Carmen J. Blondin	

Robert L. Johanson  
Alan D. Breed  
Daniel C. Olson, Jr.  
Charles W. Fead  
Kenneth R. Depperman  
Ira F. Thompson  
Carlos A. Garcia  
Ralph W. Eustis  
Thomas J. McKey III

Edward F. Lewis  
Edmund J. Spillane, Jr.  
John B. Jones-Bateman, Jr.  
Donald C. Cunningham  
Robert H. Overton III  
Kenneth D. Albritton  
John M. Duke, Jr.

The following-named persons to be ensigns in the United States Coast Guard:

Ernest Boyd Acklin, Jr.  
Louis Joseph Albert  
John Cooper Armacost  
Robert Frank Bennett  
George Thomas Bergman  
Cecil Sherman Berry  
Ronald Glenn Bitner  
Ransom Keith Boyce  
Frederick Francis Burgess, Jr.  
Ralph Hubbard Burr III  
Charles Edward Clarke, Jr.  
John Michael Commerton  
George William Conrad  
James Herbert Costich  
Peter Jon Cronk  
Thomas Rossie Cummings  
Douglas Gilfillan Currier  
Alan George Dahms  
Carl Paul Denney, Jr.  
Philip John Dolan, Jr.  
Wayne George Douglass  
Robert Francis Dugan  
John Edward Footit  
Robert Wayne Gauthier  
Marshall Edward Gilbert  
Edward Vincent Grace  
Terry Robert Grant  
Carl Aubrey Gruel  
Frank Reichard Grundman  
Charles Jayhue Helpingstine  
Rex Earl Henderson  
Christopher Michael Holland  
John Curtis Ikens  
Ira Bernard Jacobson  
Robert Bruce Jamieson  
Emlyn Lewis Jones, Jr.  
Wallace Francis Kelley  
Neil Forrest Kendall  
Thomas Robert Klein  
Alexander Robb Larzelere  
Everett John Lecourt, Jr.  
James Danehy Martin  
Richard Gordon Matheson  
George Peter Mitchell  
Gerald Karl Mohlenbrok  
Thomas Stephen Monnone  
David Alan Naus  
Robert Theodore Nelson  
Michael Joseph O'Brien  
Robert Smith Palmer, Jr.  
Alfred Franklin Parker  
William Alden Parker  
Walter Edward Peterson, Jr.  
Bert Thomas Potter  
Henry Calhoun Rayburn  
Ronald Duncan Rosie  
Kenneth Melvin Roughgarden  
Thomas Richard Schiller  
Robert Martin Schissler  
Francis Ferreira Silva  
Melvin LeRoy Sites  
Stevens Humphreys Smith  
Howard Edson Snow  
John Charles Spence  
James Owen Sullivan  
Richard Alan Sutherland  
Larry Edwin Telfer  
Robert Stephen Tuneski  
Jon Clifford Uithol  
Roger Oscar Walther  
Robert Edwin Warakomsky  
James Watt  
Robert John Watterson  
John Robert Wells, Jr.  
David Albert White  
Robert Caldwell Williams  
Stuart Alan Yoffe

#### IN THE ARMY

The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 3284 and 3305. All officers are subject to physical examination required by law.

##### To be colonel, Medical Corps

Alexander, Frank O., O19607.  
Bayliss, Milward W., O41743.  
Berry, Wilbur C., O20410.  
Bruton, Ogden C., O29283.  
Bunshaw, Raymond H., O21024.  
Cafarelli, Roosevelt, O22265.  
Heffernon, George A., O29273.  
Howard, James W., O19601.  
Kamish, Robert J., O29295.  
Kuitert, John H., O41753.  
Leland, Louis S., O20990.  
Long, Arthur P., O29287.  
Lowry, Earl C., O20992.  
Mallory, Philip W., O20916.  
Marshall, Irvine H., O39658.  
Matt, George J., O20988.  
Maupin, Clinton S., O56804.  
McClain, Harry C., O57697.  
McGibony, James T., O20406.  
Milburn, Conn L., Jr., O20405.  
Rapalski, Adam J., O41760.  
Raulston, John W., O20401.  
Rhea, Robert L., Jr., O29285.  
Roberts, Roy F., O29301.  
Sigerfoos, Edward, O20414.  
Somers, Kenneth, O20413.  
Whitfield, Robert L., Jr., O29177.  
Zanca, Peter, O51167.

##### To be colonel, Dental Corps

Austin, Edward G., O21046.  
Bowers, William H., O29264.  
Day, William H., O20957.  
Hayes, Wayne A., O20486.  
Hill, William V., O20482.  
Holmes, Harry C., O29286.  
Holter, Paul W., O20483.  
Kelly, Ellsworth K., O20488.  
McConahay, Alva M., O51163.  
Mitchell, Stuart McN., O29305.  
Oatman, Clyde D., Jr., O20964.  
O'Grady, George L., O29282.  
Reger, Charles K., O20962.  
Sexauer, Leo C., O29251.  
Steele, Stanley P., O20474.  
Timke, George H., Jr., O20963.  
Van Dervort, Edmund H., O20476.

##### To be colonel, Veterinary Corps

Ressegule, Roy A., O29306.  
Rust, John H., 3d, O20060.  
Stevenson, Daniel S., O19696.

##### To be colonel, Medical Service Corps

Berge, Trygve O., O30980.  
Clayton, Rex P., O29286.  
Morris, John G., Jr., O39657.  
Quinn, Gene, O30839.  
Roth, Henry D., O29329.

The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 3284 and 3298. All officers are subject to physical examination required by law.

##### To be first lieutenants

Adams, Gilbert S., O72434.  
Almy, Donald C., O77249.  
Amisano, Italo B., O72569.  
Andrews, Donald A., O71970.  
Ardizzione, Leo A., O78207.  
Arnzen, Chester L., O72671.  
Arthur, Billy A., O71971.  
Auer, Eugene R., O71972.  
Auger, Thomas J., O71973.  
Austin, Kenneth B., O77256.  
Axup, William A., O71974.  
Bailey, James B., O72570.  
Barber, Richard L., O72437.  
Barker, James E., O71975.  
Barnhill, David B., O72572.

Batchman, Gilbert R., O71976.  
 Bate, Milford C., O72439.  
 Bates, Vane Q., Jr., O71977.  
 Bazilwich, Paul, Jr., O71978.  
 Bean, Richard J., O71979.  
 Becker, Richard D., O71980.  
 Bergen, James P., O71981.  
 Bishop, Ted E., O71982.  
 Black, Ira W., Jr., O71983.  
 Blackburn, Paul L., O72442.  
 Blahuta, Norman G., O71984.  
 Blake, Richard J., O72271.  
 Blanton, Philip T., O71985.  
 Bliss, Charles F., 3d, O71986.  
 Boling, Douglas L., O72273.  
 Boop, Dean A., Jr., O72443.  
 Booras, Peter D., O71987.  
 Bosshard, Royal C., O71988.  
 Boyd, William P., O71989.  
 Bradford, Wilson E., Jr., O78237.  
 Brokenshire, James R., Jr., O71990.  
 Brooks, Thomas J., O71991.  
 Brown, John M., O71992.  
 Brown, Robert B., O71993.  
 Brown, William W., O71994.  
 Browning, Robert A., O72286.  
 Brumit, Charles D., O78245.  
 Brunstein, Karl A., O71995.  
 Buchwald, Donald M., O71996.  
 Bundren, Alva B., Jr., O71997.  
 Burke, Roderick L., O72445.  
 Burkhart, George A., Jr., O71998.  
 Burrus, William S., O71999.  
 Bussey, Charles D., O72448.  
 Butterfield, Dennis O., O72449.  
 Byrne, Edwin J., O72450.  
 Cairns, Ronald L., O72000.  
 Calley, John N., O72001.  
 Camp, Robert E., O72002.  
 Campbell, Jack P., O72003.  
 Campbell, Walter E., O72004.  
 Cardillo, Richard G., O72005.  
 Carpenter, Robert D., O72006.  
 Ceglowski, Francis E., O72007.  
 Chambers, William H., O72008.  
 Chance, Billy J., O72009.  
 Chapman, Robert B., O72010.  
 Cheesborough, Richard S., O72011.  
 Chikalla, Gerald G., O72012.  
 Cini, Alfred A., O72013.  
 Clayton, John B., 3d, O72014.  
 Coleman, Alton H., O72015.  
 Combs, John W., O72454.  
 Cook, John J., Jr., O72455.  
 Cooper, James A., O72016.  
 Cowden, Carl, Jr., O72341.  
 Coyle, Lionel R., O72017.  
 Crancer, John W., O72018.  
 Crandall, Loomis L., O72019.  
 Craven, Thomas T., O72020.  
 Crawford, Alden R., Jr., O72021.  
 Cummings, William T., O72022.  
 Cummins, Robert J., O72023.  
 Dahl, Winston A., O72457.  
 Dankers, William H., O72460.  
 Darrab, James T., Jr., O72024.  
 Dax, Raymond E., O72025.  
 Defatta, Vincent P., O72696.  
 DeLong, Clarence A., O72026.  
 DeMaris, Edgar E., O72027.  
 Deardorff, Robert E., Jr., O72028.  
 Dekle, Thomas A., O72462.  
 Denman, Jerry L., O72029.  
 Detyens, Joseph W., O72698.  
 Devereaux, James A., O72030.  
 Dienst, Daniel W., O72031.  
 Dinwiddie, Richard W., O72032.  
 Dion, Kenneth A., O72033.  
 Doerr, Robert I., Jr., O72034.  
 Domeck, Charles R., O72035.  
 Dorman, James L., O72464.  
 Dorward, Neil L., O72036.  
 Doyle, John P., Jr., O72037.  
 Drummond, James E., O72038.  
 Dryer, John E., O72039.  
 Dugan, Daniel C., O72040.  
 Dulk, George A., O72041.  
 Dunaway, Roy S., Jr., O72042.  
 Eddins, Watha J., Jr., O72043.  
 Edmonson, Frank A., O72588.  
 Edwards, William H., Jr., O72044.  
 Enslow, Philip H., Jr., O72045.  
 Erminger, Lee E., O72046.  
 Everett, William M., O72386.  
 Farrington, John S., O72047.  
 Feagin, John A., Jr., O72048.  
 Ferguson, Samuel C., O72590.  
 Fickett, William A., O77387.  
 Fikaris, Peter N., O72050.  
 Finger, Herbert C., O72051.  
 Finley, David D., O72052.  
 Fiscus, James E., O72053.  
 Fleeger, James E., O72054.  
 Fleming, Norwood W., O72055.  
 Follett, Arthur G., O72056.  
 Fontaine, Richard A., O72057.  
 Foy, Robert A., O72871.  
 Fralen, Clifford J., O72058.  
 Franklin, Joseph P., O72059.  
 Franklin, Wallace G., Jr., O72060.  
 Frear, Harold D., O72061.  
 Frost, Jack W., O72063.  
 Funkhouser, John O., O72064.  
 Gallup, Elisha L., Jr., O72065.  
 Garn, Harvey A., O72066.  
 Gatti, Michael A., O78317.  
 Gay, Forrest T., 3d, O72067.  
 Gersitz, Charles R., O72068.  
 Giddings, John H. J., O72069.  
 Gilpatrick, David D., O72070.  
 Ginter, Kenneth E., O72071.  
 Goldstein, Jack, O72072.  
 Gooch, Charles D., O72714.  
 Goodrich, Charles R. O., O72596.  
 Gottron, Richard N., O72073.  
 Graham, Todd P., O72074.  
 Graham, William A., Jr., O72075.  
 Gransback, Donald H., O72076.  
 Gray, Richard H., O72077.  
 Greer, Frank U., 3d, O72078.  
 Grey, James W., O72079.  
 Griffith, Donald L., O72597.  
 Griggs, John C., O72080.  
 Grubbs, Edward F., Jr., O72081.  
 Gunderson, Raymond E., O72082.  
 Guthrie, Edward R., O72083.  
 Haar, Franklin R., O72478.  
 Haas, William E., O72084.  
 Hadly, William McK., O72085.  
 Hagan, Jerome F., O72086.  
 Hagedorn, Zach, Jr., O72087.  
 Hailtiwanger, Marion E., O72723.  
 Hamel, John F., Jr., O72888.  
 Hamilton, John M., Jr., O72088.  
 Hargrove, Richard L., O72089.  
 Harris, William I., O72480.  
 Hasbrouck, Robert W., Jr., O72090.  
 Hawkins, Richard T., O72091.  
 Haydon, James F., O78346.  
 Hayes, Moody E., O72092.  
 Henne, Carl, Jr., O72600.  
 Henry, Robert B., O72094.  
 Hergenroeder, Leo A., O72095.  
 Herren, Thomas W., Jr., O72096.  
 Highfill, James K., O77444.  
 Hilbert, Donald C., O72097.  
 Hinrichs, Robert M., O72098.  
 Hobbs, Harry V., O77449.  
 Hoeferkamp, Harold R., O72099.  
 Holbrook, Willard A., O72100.  
 Hope, Fred H., O72488.  
 Horst, Thomas G., O72101.  
 Houts, Francis C., O78356.  
 Hubbard, Charles J., O72491.  
 Hufnagel, David A., O72102.  
 Hughes, Douglas A., O72493.  
 Humphrey, John P. S., O72103.  
 Ikeda, Kenneth K., O72104.  
 Isbell, Don, O72105.  
 Jackson, Robert A., O72106.  
 Jefferies, Paul J., O72107.  
 Jellison, Cecil D., O72108.  
 Jeter, John R., Jr., O72109.  
 Jimenez, Adam, O72495.  
 Johnson, Charles R., O72110.  
 Johnson, Richard D., O72112.  
 Johnson, Robert P., O72113.  
 Johnson, Stanley M., O72114.  
 Jones, Clifford, Jr., O72115.  
 Jones, Warren A., O72116.  
 Jordan, John P., O72609.  
 Joseph, Robert E., Jr., O72117.  
 Katenbrink, Irvin G., Jr., O72118.  
 Kerschner, Clark LaV., O75007.  
 Kingsbury, Dave R., O72498.  
 Kinnison, Jimmie G., O72499.  
 Kinzer, James H., Jr., O72119.  
 Kleinkopf, Eugene M., O72616.  
 LaFrenz, Robert L., O72120.  
 Landers, Walter H., O72121.  
 Lathrop, Kaye D., O72122.  
 Lay, Gilbert R., O77523.  
 Lemon, Gilman J. K., O72618.  
 Lenio, Paul T., O72123.  
 Lewis, Gerald, O72124.  
 Livesay, Theodore J., O72125.  
 Longbottom, Dean A., O72126.  
 Lovell, John P., O72127.  
 Lowry, Samuel N., Jr., O72128.  
 Lozier, William E., O72129.  
 Lucas, William C., Jr., O72130.  
 Ludwig, Daniel D., O72131.  
 MacDonald, Alexander R., O72133.  
 MacDonald, Bruce S., O72132.  
 Malone, Daniel K., O72134.  
 Malooly, Rudolph S., O72135.  
 Martling, John E., O72136.  
 Mason, Sidney E., O72137.  
 Massey, Clyde, Jr., O72138.  
 Matteson, John R., O72139.  
 Matuszak, Stephen A., O72140.  
 Maurer, David F., O72141.  
 Maus, William C., Jr., O72142.  
 May, William S., O72143.  
 Mayson, Preston B., Jr., O72144.  
 McCarthy, Thomas W., O72145.  
 McClelland, Robert R., O72146.  
 McCloskey, John C., O72147.  
 McCool, James M., O74017.  
 McCormack, J. Gordon, O72148.  
 McCulla, William L., Jr., O72149.  
 McDonald, Donald F., O72511.  
 McDonald, Thomas F., O72512.  
 McDowell, Thomas E., O72419.  
 McDuff, Charles R., O78423.  
 McElrath, William T., O72513.  
 McGee, Ronald R., O72622.  
 McGrevey, Thomas P., O72150.  
 McGuire, Martin C., O72151.  
 McHugh, Thomas E., O77570.  
 McIlroy, Wilmer L., Jr., O72152.  
 McIntosh, James A., O72153.  
 McKinney, Leon E., O72154.  
 McNair, Carl H., Jr., O72155.  
 McNamee, Martin L., O72156.  
 McNerney, David A., O72157.  
 Meeker, Don E., O72519.  
 Meeker, Jo O., O72625.  
 Meekison, Malcolm V., O72158.  
 Meetze, Henry W., O72159.  
 Miller, Christopher J., Jr., O72161.  
 Miller, James R., O72162.  
 Miller, James R. C., O72163.  
 Miller, John W., O72164.  
 Minich, Cecil M., O72165.  
 Misajon, Herman G., O77582.  
 Mitchell, James L., Jr., O72525.  
 Moses, Dan, O72166.  
 Mullan, Thomas L., Jr., O72167.  
 Muller, Arthur E., Jr., O72168.  
 Munier, Paul L., O78448.  
 Munroe, Gary W., O72169.  
 Murphy, James F., 3d, O72170.  
 Myers, John A., O72171.  
 Napier, James W., 3d, O72172.  
 Nave, Billy J., O72767.  
 Neal, William E., Jr., O72529.  
 Negaard, Gordon R., O72173.  
 Newman, Jesse K., O72768.  
 Newton, Robert W., O72174.  
 Nichols, Sterling R., Jr., O72175.  
 Nidever, Edward W., O72176.  
 Nieves, Miguel, Jr., O72177.  
 Norvell, William D., O72178.  
 Nourse, Robert H., O72179.  
 O'Brien, Francis E., O72180.  
 Olin, Irwin D., O72957.  
 Olvey, Lee D., O72181.  
 Ordway, Godwin, 3d, O72182.  
 Ottinger, Joseph B., O72533.



Pace, Louis V., O72183.  
 Page, George W., O72184.  
 Parker, Alton B., Jr., O72185.  
 Parks, Paul F., O72186.  
 Parks, William T., O72187.  
 Parrish, Glenwood N., O72771.  
 Parsons, Russell L., O72188.  
 Passafiume, John F., O72189.  
 Patterson, Theodore B., O72190.  
 Patton, David W., O72191.  
 Pearson, John C., O72192.  
 Pemberton, David L., O72193.  
 Perkins, Rex Van N., O72194.  
 Peters, William G., O72195.  
 Pettet, Joseph D., O72196.  
 Phillips, Robert G., O72637.  
 Pierce, John A., O72538.  
 Pirtle, James J., Jr., O72197.  
 Polly, David W., O72198.  
 Pond, Chester H., O72199.  
 Poorman, Donald C., O72200.  
 Pratt, John H., O72201.  
 Price, Thomas A., O72202.  
 Quinn, Hugh, 3d, O72203.  
 Ralls, Rawleigh H., 3d, O72204.  
 Raymond, Allen D., 3d, O72205.  
 Reid, Donald E., O72206.  
 Reid, Robert C., O72641.  
 Richey, Eugene C., O75276.  
 Roberts, Benjamin D., O72207.  
 Robertson, Frank J., O72208.  
 Robinson, Bobby L., O72544.  
 Robinson, Willard L., O72209.  
 Rock, John V., Jr., O72210.  
 Rodgers, William E., O78481.  
 Rudzki, John E., Jr., O72211.  
 Rundle, Don P., O72212.  
 Ryan, James H., O72213.  
 Ryan, Walter J., O72214.  
 Rydel, Albert S., Jr., O78487.  
 Sanderson, Henry L., O72215.  
 Schauer, Franz P., O72216.  
 Schepps, Madison C., Jr., O72217.  
 Schick, John L., O72218.  
 Schlotter, Frank J., O72219.  
 Schmidt, Robert C. H., O72220.  
 Schow, Horace, Jr., O72221.  
 Schuh, Charles A., O72222.  
 Senger, John G., O72223.  
 Shaffer, Robert L., O72224.  
 Sharp, Hugh H., 3d, O72649.  
 Shideler, Raymond L., O72225.  
 Shimunek, Richard D., O72226.  
 Shoemaker, Ronald Z., O72650.  
 Sietman, William F., Jr., O72227.  
 Skaff, Joseph J., O72228.  
 Sloan, John F., O72229.  
 Smith, Donald E., O72230.  
 Smith, Norman M., O72231.  
 Smith, Wayne R., O72232.  
 Smor, Paul R., O72233.  
 Soderberg, Charles A., Jr., O78512.  
 Soper, Robert L., Jr., O72234.  
 Sparks, Norman W., O72235.  
 Spaulding, Alfred J., O72236.  
 Spellman, John G., O72237.  
 St. Amour, Leo R., Jr., O72238.  
 Staley, Richard D., O72551.  
 Stanley, Robert F., O72239.  
 Steakley, John W., O72241.  
 Steinman, Charles A., O72242.  
 Stemle, Richard A., O72243.  
 Stern, Wynne B., Jr., O72244.  
 Stevens, Charles H., 3d, O72245.  
 Stevenson, Michael A., O72246.  
 Stockett, Lawrence E., O72247.  
 Stone, Howard F., O72248.  
 Strati, Robert A., O72249.  
 Streett, William B., Jr., O72250.  
 Strickland, James R., O72251.  
 Strom, John H., O72252.  
 Sullivan, Paul J., Jr., O72254.  
 Sydenham, Stanley R., O72255.  
 Symonds, Charles H., 2d, O72256.  
 Taylor, Richard F., Sr., O74031.  
 Tebodo, Louis T., O72257.  
 Tennant, Billy M., O72258.  
 Terrio, William A., O72259.  
 Thomer, Joseph N., O72260.  
 Thompson, Theodore E., O72261.  
 Torrence, James E., O72262.

Town, James I., O72263.  
 Traut, Richard M., O72264.  
 Trawick, Jack D., O72265.  
 Treadway, Thomas J., O72360.  
 Trobaugh, Edward L., O72266.  
 Troyan, Frank D., O72267.  
 Turner, Gary L., O72798.  
 Ucak, Ben J., O72555.  
 Underwood, John R., O72556.  
 Vanden Bosch, Jon C., O72269.  
 Vandersea, Harold J., O72270.  
 Vincent, Joseph F., O72271.  
 Viney, John A., O72272.  
 Vitty, Roderic B., O72273.  
 Vulgas, Edmund, O72274.  
 Walton, Frank G., O72275.  
 Warner, Leo V., Jr., O72276.  
 Waterstrat, Rodney L., O72277.  
 Watts, Robert C., O72662.  
 Weden, Gilbert J., O72278.  
 Weiskirch, Thomas N., Jr., O72362.  
 Wells, Macon W., O72279.  
 Welter, William L., Jr., O72280.  
 Werner, Robert C., O72281.  
 West, Thomas C., O72282.  
 Wheaton, Robert L., O72283.  
 Wheeler, David E., O72284.  
 Whittaker, Howard C., O72285.  
 Wiegand, Robert D., O72286.  
 Wiggs, Jimmy D., O72665.  
 Wilburn, Bruce A., O72287.  
 Wilcox, William H., O72288.  
 Williams, Robert C., Jr., O78550.  
 Williams, Sylvanus J., 3d, O77779.  
 Wing, John R., O72290.  
 Winter, William J., Jr., O72667.  
 Witter, Robert A., O77788.  
 Wix, William M., O72291.  
 Woerner, Frederick F., Jr., O72292.  
 Wood, Graham W., O72293.  
 Yates, Samuel M., O72563.  
 York, Harry M., O72194.  
 Young, David C., 2d, O72295.  
 Zaborowski, Edward J., O72296.  
 Zenk, Daniel R., O72564.

#### *To be first lieutenants, Medical Service Corps*

Daine, Robert H., O73066.  
 Dillard, Herbert A., O72368.  
 Keolanui, Lawrence K., Jr., O72744.  
 Paris, Adolphus W., Jr., O72634.  
 Pla, Luis L., O72539.

#### *To be first lieutenant, Army Nurse Corps*

Scurlock, Rose M. T., N2789.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, in the grades and corps specified, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3294, as amended by Public Law 497, 84th Congress; title 10, United States Code, section 3291, as amended by Public Law 85-155, 85th Congress, title 10, United States Code, section 3292, and Public Law 737, 84th Congress:

#### *To be major*

Rosenberger, Eugene A., MC, O975895.

#### *To be captains*

Bertoglio, Raymond A., JAGC, O1580928.  
 Mosebar, Robert H., MC, O2033525.  
 Freese, Thelma U., ANC, N730962.  
 Quesenberry, Esther M., ANC, N792609.  
 Vernick, Clifford G., MC, O4039822.

#### *To be first lieutenants*

Bass, James W., MC, O228446.  
 Bastian, Robert C., Jr., MC, O2284561.  
 Blackwell, Travis L., MC, O2285137.  
 Brierty, Robert E., MC, O1929377.  
 Buchanan, Darrell S., MC, O1942183.  
 Chipman, David W., MC, O2283905.  
 DeHaven, Charles R., MC.  
 Deller, John J., Jr., MC, O2284249.  
 DeNardo, Gerald L., MC, O2283906.  
 Des Rosiers, Joseph L., MC, O2284101.  
 Doudlah, Anna M., AMSC, J100250.  
 Druckrey, Gerald R., MC, O2288921.  
 Easterling, Ronald E., MC, O2283832.  
 Henshaw, Dan M., MC, O2283899.  
 Jones, Stewart G., MC, O2285088.  
 Koeniger, Fred H. A., DC, O4070565.  
 Kundel, Donald W., MC, O2284716.

LaFollette, Bruce F., MC, O4056294.  
 Leaman, Ivan B., Jr., DC.  
 Massarik, Ronald B., MC, O2284091.  
 McDaniel, Edwin C., MC, O4018041.  
 McDowell, Milton K., MC, O2284807.  
 Modlin, Robert K., MC, O2284662.  
 Montaner, Luis F., MC, O4015395.  
 Moran, Paul T., MC, O2284451.  
 Murphy, William M., MC, O2284730.  
 Mussell, Joseph R., MC, O2284239.  
 Owano, Luis R., MC.  
 Peterson, James F., MC, O2288914.  
 Phillips, Elbert W., MC, O2284572.  
 Reba, Richard C., MC, O2284715.  
 Sandefur, John C., MC, O4043939.  
 Sell, Irl T., III, MC, O2284246.  
 Stoehr, Naor U., MC, O2285089.  
 Stone, Norman, MC, O2283737.  
 Sundstrom, Walter R., MC, O2283698.  
 Taft, Foster H., Jr., MC, O1888149.  
 Tcrin, David E., MC, O2284221.  
 Wall, Richard L., MC, O1939622.  
 Weber, Dennis F., DC.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, in the grades specified under the provisions of Public Law 737, 84th Congress:

#### *To be majors*

Bowman, Donald Stanley, O349199.  
 Doctor, Robert Clinton O1634679.  
 Keebaugh, Donald Ross, O392262.  
 Simiele, Frank, O456666.

#### *To be captains*

Andersen, Gilbert Kohrt, O1048659.  
 Bennett, Alfred Erskine, O954334.  
 Dornbush, Louis Wayne, O1849383.  
 Van Derveer, Robert Henry, O958345.

#### *To be first lieutenants*

Becker, Donald Leroy, O4017581.  
 Coverdale, Craig G., O2285448.  
 Daniels, Geoffrey Mortimer, O4038468.  
 Gage, Walter Gillette, O1882177.  
 McRill, Billy Irvin, O1928894.  
 Phillips, Ernest Leon, O1929067.  
 Summers, James Thomas, O2263662.  
 Yanamura, Kenneth Katsuto, O1700308.

#### *To be second lieutenants*

Ashby, Mason Kendrick, O1932343.  
 Buckner, David Leroy, O1882291.  
 Clark, Deryck G.  
 Guthals, Paul Robert, O1935850.  
 Love, Harris Edward, O4062952.  
 May, Francis Benedict, O4059990.  
 Roman, Theodore, O5301649.

The following-named distinguished military students for appointment in the Medical Service Corps, Regular Army of the United States, in the grade of second lieutenant, under the provisions of Public Law 737, 84th Congress:

Bateman, Jack N.	Miles, Peter D.
Bates, Robert A.	Moore, Douglas E.
Benson, Philip W.	Nakatani, Alexander D.
Blackwell, Robert L.	Neeson, Robert J.
Dix, Richard A.	Parkel, Lynn A.
Dryden, David D.	Purdy, Malcolm M.
Eason, Lloyd J., Jr.	Rieflin, James W.
Fechner, Ruben F., Jr.	Roberts, John E.
Frase, Howard J.	See, Thomas A.
French, Ernest D.	Souter, John R.
Fuhs, James F.	Sperandio, John R.
Gunther, Arthur G.	Uemura, Edward H.
Hubbell, Gilbert L.	Webb, Byron D., Jr.
Karras, Edward J.	Wheeler, Gerald E.
Kirk, Robert K.	Wilson, Jack R., II
Mauk, Gerald F.	Woods, William B.
Merrill, Carl R.	

The following-named distinguished military students for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, in the grade of second lieutenant, under the provisions of Public Law 737, 84th Congress:

Abbott, Rudolph E.	Allen, Frank W.
Adamcik, Merrill T.	Allison, Ronald P.
Adams, William D.	Allison, Roy L.
Aldstadt, David P.	Alm, Charles P.
Alexander, William F.	Ambrose, Edward F.
Allen, David J.	Anderson, John C.

- Andonie, Jack A.  
 Andre, David H.  
 Arndt, Larry K.  
 Askelson, Dennis L.  
 Atkinson, Richard F.  
 Aukerman, Gerald R.  
 Austin, Forrest L.  
 Axline, Daniel D.  
 Back, Eric L.  
 Bader, Robert K.  
 Bagozzi, Donald F.  
 Bajema, John W.  
 Baker, Kenneth M.  
 Baker, Robert W.  
 Balda, Edward J., Jr.  
 Balish, Warren N.  
 Barber, Alan D.  
 Barham, Thomas J.  
 Bark, Paul L.  
 Beck, Buddy G.  
 Beckett, Thomas A.  
 Bednorz, Joseph C., Jr.  
 Berger, Bruce T.  
 Bertrand, Frederic H.  
 Bettencourt, John P.  
 Jr.  
 Beyer, Harry C.  
 Blair, Fred F.  
 Blake, Robert E.  
 Blakey, Joe B.  
 Blandy, Robert P.  
 Blazes, Peter J.  
 Block, Thomas R.  
 Bluhm, Delwyn D.  
 Boginis, James W.  
 Borelli, Raymond F.  
 Bouchard, Maurice  
 Bowles, Robert E.  
 Boyd, Robert C.  
 Boyer, Kenneth S.  
 Bradley, Holley D.  
 Brady, Michael E.  
 Breuch, William A.  
 Brewster, Nathan H.  
 Bridgewater, Tom W., Jr.  
 Brinton, Howard T.  
 Broadhurst, Donald G.  
 Brown, Bruce H.  
 Brown, Charles L., Jr.  
 Brown, Larry H.  
 Brown, Noel L.  
 Brown, Spencer L.  
 Brown, Stuart O.  
 Brown, Theodore S.  
 Brownlee, William A., Jr.  
 Bruschette, Jerome A.  
 Buccigross, Henry L.  
 Buck, Donald A.  
 Buckbee, Edward O.  
 Bunker, Reid H.  
 Burdin, J. D.  
 Burke, Robert T.  
 Burkhart, Robert E.  
 Burnham, James R.  
 Burns, Robert L.  
 Burns, Walter L.  
 Butler, Matthew D.  
 Byers, David L.  
 Bynum, James A.  
 Cain, Gene R.  
 Caldwell, James A.  
 Camarota, Jeremiah F.  
 Cannon, Robert S.  
 Carlson, Leslie N., Jr.  
 Carpenter, Maxey B., Jr.  
 Carr, Glenn P.  
 Carroll, Philip J., Jr.  
 Carter, James G.  
 Carter, Joseph C.  
 Carter, Randall O.  
 Cash, James M.  
 Cash, John A.  
 Cash, Paul F.  
 Cataldo, Alfred A.  
 Cavin, Thomas B.  
 Chambers, Floyd B., Jr.  
 Chamness, Jimmy M.  
 Chee, Alfred C. K.
- Chesterfield, Joseph V.  
 Chopin, Lamy J., Jr.  
 Christenberry, James P.  
 Christensen, Paul J.  
 Chunn, Don C., Jr.  
 Clack, Edward L.  
 Clarke, Robert L.  
 Coates, Richard R.  
 Cockill, Michael J.  
 Cohen, Michael I.  
 Coleman, Ronald R.  
 Combs, John N.  
 Conant, Roger V.  
 Conrad, Charles O. G.  
 Cook, James W.  
 Cooper, William H., III  
 Corbitt, Bradley G.  
 Corcoran, Gordon G.  
 Corkery, Paul J., Jr.  
 Cornett, John O.  
 Cortez, Henry V.  
 Cotton, Fred A.  
 Craig, Joe F.  
 Cramer, Rockwell C.  
 Creviston, Mark S., Jr.  
 Criddle, Richard S.  
 Crimmins, David S.  
 Cruz, Felix A. D.  
 Cunningham, Joe N.  
 Curtin, Thomas R.  
 Cyrus, Gerald D.  
 Danielson, Charles O.  
 David, Ronald C.  
 Davies, Edward K.  
 Davis, David H., II  
 Davis, James L.  
 Davis, Sidney I.  
 Davis, Warren B.  
 DeChristopher, Edward P., II  
 Dedyo, Harry P.  
 Dello Russo, Joseph W.  
 DelRosso, Louis J.  
 DelToro, Wilfred J.  
 DeMunro, Felix M.  
 DeMurovich, Frederic F.  
 DeMott, William J.  
 Demyaneko, Serge P. C.  
 DeNio, Jean H.  
 Dew, Donald L.  
 Dillon, Robert K., Jr.  
 Dixon, Dana R.  
 Doggett, George B.  
 Dombrosky, Francis B.  
 Donahue, Andrew J.  
 Doubrava, Roy G.  
 Douglas, Henry A.  
 Drennon, Clarence B., III  
 Duker, Robert P.  
 Dunlap, Donald D.  
 Dygert, George H.  
 Easley, Philip M., Jr.  
 Eckert, Ralph E.  
 Edgar, Charles E., III  
 Eiber, Robert A.  
 Elliott, Charles R.  
 Emacio, William J.  
 Emblen, Roger G.  
 Endow, William Y.  
 Ennis, Harry F.  
 Essex, Peter E.  
 Evans, Albert B., Jr.  
 Evans, Jacky R.  
 Fair, Harry D., Jr.  
 Fairall, Richard L.  
 Farnsworth, Fred L.  
 Fink, Jonnie M.  
 Fish, Charles G.  
 Fisher, Alfred C.  
 Fisher, Don R.  
 Fitzsimmons, John J., Jr.  
 Flesher, Franklin A.  
 Flowers, Robert G., Jr.  
 Forburger, Thomas V.  
 Foster, John R.  
 Foy, William H.
- Frank, Basil E.  
 Freeman, Thomas E.  
 Friedenwald, Robert L.  
 Fulkerson, Charles W.  
 Fullman, Carl H.  
 Furber, Carter A.  
 Fyffe, Carroll M.  
 Gallagher, Michael W.  
 Gard, William B.  
 Gardner, William D.  
 Garoutte, Max W.  
 Garrison, Darrold D.  
 Gauer, Ralph C.  
 Genovese, Peter E., Jr.  
 Gees, William D., Jr.  
 Giacobbe, Anthony I.  
 Gibson, Neil F., Jr.  
 Gilbert, John C.  
 Gilbert, William N.  
 Gilkey, Duane C.  
 Girdwood, William J.  
 Goodfellow, Arthur I.  
 Goodfellow, Richard K.  
 Goodman, John U.  
 Gouger, Thomas R.  
 Grabowski, Norbert D.  
 Gracey, Lloyd F., Jr.  
 Grande, Alfred F., Jr.  
 Grassmyer, Richard L.  
 Greene, Butler B.  
 Grenier, Donald H.  
 Griffin, Clarence M.  
 Griffith, Allen L.  
 Griffith, Warren E., II  
 Griggs, Donald B.  
 Groner, Robert R.  
 Groobey, John A.  
 Groves, James R.  
 Gruhl, Werner M.  
 Guild, William E.  
 Gunlicks, Arthur B.  
 Gwathmey, Lomax, Jr.  
 Haggood, Robert P., III  
 Haddad, Charles A.  
 Haenni, Antonio L.  
 Hagerup, Eric  
 Hagler, Jon L.  
 Hain, Earl L.  
 Hallada, Raphael J.  
 Hallauer, Donald W., Jr.  
 Halse, David L.  
 Hamilton, Welton E.  
 Hanrahan, David G.  
 Hansen, Thomas L.  
 Hardman, Richard W.  
 Harman, Walter D.  
 Harrington, David B.  
 Harvey, Michael V.  
 Haugland, Maurice M.  
 Hauser, Myron G.  
 Havens, Arthur E.  
 Hayden, James F.  
 Hayden, Leland E.  
 Hayes, Albert J., Jr.  
 Heard, Reuben L.  
 Hein, William F.  
 Heinly, Warren C.  
 Hence, Guy R.  
 Henry, Malcolm P.  
 Hernandez, Jose A.  
 Hickey, William C., Jr.  
 Hill, David R.  
 Hill, Harvard H., Jr.  
 Hill, Robert P.  
 Hilton, Kenneth R.  
 Hock, Neil S.  
 Hoffman, James E.  
 Hofstetter, James F.  
 Hogg, Thomas C.  
 Holck, Roy A. V.  
 Hood, Maurice J.  
 Hoopes, Frank M., Jr.  
 Horlbeck, Albert W.  
 Hort, John H.  
 Howley, Dennis C.  
 Hoyem, Sylvan D.  
 Huber, David C.  
 Hulcher, George R.  
 Hunnicutt, Roy D.
- Hunt, John B.  
 Hunton, Eugene R., Jr.  
 Ingram, Eric F.  
 Irwin, Allan S.  
 Iwal, Robert H.  
 Jarock, Norman F.  
 Jebavy, Ronald J.  
 Jenkins, Richard J., Jr.  
 Jensen, Blaine P.  
 Jew, Soot M.  
 John, Lewis G.  
 Johnson, David W.  
 Johnson, Donald L.  
 Johnson, Floyd C.  
 Johnson, Jeremy R.  
 Jones, John B.  
 Jones, William S.  
 Kageleiry, Harry Z.  
 Kaine, George R.  
 Kaiser, Gary L.  
 Kaiser, Samuel E.  
 Kaminski, Francis  
 Kane, John W., Jr.  
 Kane, Paul N.  
 Kanning, James R.  
 Karlawish, John W.  
 Kasmark, James W., Jr.  
 Katterle, Zeno B., Jr.  
 Kauffman, Robert R.  
 Kaufman, Patrick S.  
 Kaufmann, Reynold W.  
 Kearney, Robert F.  
 Keenan, Francis R., Jr.  
 Keighler, Howard V., III  
 Kennedy, Stanley W.  
 Kennett, Ronald D.  
 Kearns, Earl M.  
 Kidwell, Walter E.  
 Kiely, James L., Jr.  
 Kilburg, Ronald A.  
 Kingsbury, L. C. James  
 Kinzel, Arthur J.  
 Kirshman, Ronald L.  
 Kiser, James E.  
 Kissel, Ronald J.  
 Kitchens, Graydon K., Jr.  
 Kleinsmith, Edgar E.  
 Klose, Karl R.  
 Knowlen, Charles B.  
 Koessler, Ronald G.  
 Kolb, Jerry W.  
 Koper, Frederick J., Jr.  
 Kuenzli, David P.  
 Laabs, Robert G.  
 LaFayette, Richard J.  
 Lagasse, Louis R.  
 Lamont, John R.  
 Landes, Ray A.  
 Lang, Joseph A.  
 Laubscher, Alan L.  
 Leary, Donald B.  
 LeBlanc, James D.  
 LeBlanc, Otho R.  
 Ledbetter, Homer P.  
 Lee, Lothrop, Jr.  
 Lee, Phillip A.  
 Leech, Edward T.  
 Lewis, Charlie R., Jr.  
 Licht, William R.  
 Ligon, Jerry W.  
 Lindsey, Richard C.  
 Link, Martin A.  
 Livingston, George D., Jr.  
 Lockwood, William L.  
 Logan, Lansing P.  
 London, McCoy N.  
 Long, Raymond, Jr.  
 Longabach, Gordon A.  
 Lufkin, Linwood E.  
 Luksik, Franklin D.
- Luna, Wilbur V.  
 Lund, John W.  
 Lunde, Henrik O.  
 MacPhee, John T.  
 Maddox, Bobby J.  
 Maffia, Paul M.  
 Major, Richard B.  
 Mangold, Sylvan J.  
 Mangrum, Harry J., Jr.  
 Mann, Douglas J.  
 Marquet, Louis O.  
 Marroni, Louis J.  
 Martin, Henry M.  
 Martin, Joseph E.  
 Marz, Albert F., Jr.  
 Mason, Benjamin F., Jr.  
 Mason, Charles C., Jr.  
 Mason, William H.  
 Matthews, John B., Jr.  
 McCourt, Paul J. L.  
 McCray, William H.  
 McDermott, Thomas C.  
 McDewitt, Donald T.  
 McDonald, Larry P.  
 McEwen, Gary N.  
 McEdden, Patrick J.  
 McGaw, Charles D.  
 McHugh, Thomas E.  
 McIlhenny, John C.  
 McIntosh, Larry P.  
 McIntyre, Robert T.  
 McKinsey, Gerald L.  
 McLoughlin, Edward J.  
 Meder, Gene L.  
 Meier, Richard N.  
 Melgard, Richard A.  
 Melton, William T.  
 Merritt, Richard H., Jr.  
 Messick, Thomas R.  
 Messineo, Joseph F.  
 Miller, Raymond A., Jr.  
 Miller, Richard L.  
 Miller, Robert L.  
 Mills, Richard L.  
 Milton, George W.  
 Min, Kellet I.  
 Miraglia, Joseph S.  
 Misicka, Charles D.  
 Monaghan, Edward A.  
 Monk, Clifton A., Jr.  
 Monville, John J.  
 Moore, Allen H.  
 Moreland, Joseph A., Jr.  
 Morris, Lew R.  
 Mosby, Robert L.  
 Mosher, Dale S.  
 Moulton, Elliott J.  
 Moulton, Vernon L.  
 Mulvey, Richard F.  
 Murphy, James D.  
 Myers, Charles M.  
 Nail, Frank M.  
 Nakasato, George I.  
 Nelson, George R.  
 Nelson, Louis  
 Nelson, Raymond W.  
 Nelson, Richard E.  
 Nerhood, Philip I.  
 Newbanks, Ronald R.  
 Nicholson, Stanley A.  
 Niehaus, John C.  
 North, William L.  
 Nydam, David A.  
 Oberholzer, John C.  
 Obregon, Conrad J.  
 O'Brien, Morgan J.  
 Offield, Nathan A.  
 Olson, Stanley R.  
 O'Rourke, Charles J., Jr.  
 O'Rourke, Thomas A., Jr.  
 Ostrand, Phillip A.  
 Oxford, Clyde E.  
 Owen, Benjamin P.
- Face, Prewitt L.  
 Painter, Keith  
 Palumbo, Patrick J.  
 Papa, Joseph  
 Parchen, David H.  
 Parker, Wendell G.  
 Parkinson, Everton H., Jr.  
 Parris, Thomas G.  
 Perry, Karl F.  
 Perry, Stuart E.  
 Peters, Richard K.  
 Petersen, Donald R.  
 Peterson, Donald M.  
 Phillips, William K.  
 Piasck, Leon P., Jr.  
 Plageman, Robert C.  
 Pollack, John M., Jr.  
 Pollard, Gordon K.  
 Posey, Frank D.  
 Posz, John R., Jr.  
 Potter, Allen M.  
 Powell, Arvis L.  
 Prahm, Byron F.  
 Presnell, Darrell D.  
 Price, Herman L.  
 Priestley, Neal M.  
 Puntill, Ronald M.  
 Putnam, Sidney F.  
 Quackenbush, Keith D.  
 Raines, Richard C.  
 Ramey, Harold M.  
 Rash, Stephen E.  
 Raupp, Edward R.  
 Rawlings, Charles S.  
 Redhair, Jack I.  
 Regel, Thomas J.  
 Rehmert, Colby D.  
 Reich, Charles J., Jr.  
 Reyburn, Dwight S.  
 Reynolds, Robert W.  
 Rhoads, Earl R.  
 Rice, Charlie W.  
 Rich, John D.  
 Riley, Paul R., Jr.  
 Rill, Joseph H., Jr.  
 Rivera, Frank T.  
 Roberson, Richard W.  
 Roberto, Robert A.  
 Roberts, Milton R.  
 Robertson, John B.  
 Robertson, William L., Jr.  
 Robinson, Richard A., Jr.  
 Rocco, William S.  
 Roche, David  
 Romeo, Leo V.  
 Rose, Robert S.  
 Rosenquist, David W.  
 Ross, Jimmy D.  
 Ross, Joseph L.  
 Rossi, Edward A.  
 Rossmann, Jack E.  
 Rowlands, David J.  
 Rushworth, James L.  
 Rutledge, Leslie E., Jr.  
 Saling, Neil E., Jr.  
 Sanders, Paul B.  
 Sanner, Herman R.  
 Sargent, Terrence D.  
 Sato, Raymond K.  
 Savage, Leslie H.  
 Schaffer, William F.  
 Schatterday, Phillip B.  
 Schermer, Lawrence H.  
 Schelm, Roger L.  
 Scherman, Francis J.  
 Schravensande, Joseph W.  
 Schroeder, Robert C.  
 Schueller, Paul S.  
 Schumacher, Robert H.  
 Schwarzbauer, Joseph W.  
 Seaman, Andrew M.  
 Seidel, Donald B.  
 Seidl, George F., Jr.  
 Sellers, Roger L.  
 Senn, Robert W.  
 Senneff, James C.  
 Shaw, Robert V.



Shelby, Donald M.  
 Shell, James H.  
 Shepard, George T.  
 Shober, Lynn N.  
 Short, Edward A.  
 Shuck, Frank O.  
 Sibbald, John R.  
 Siemerling, Edward W.  
 Silvey, Bruce D.  
 Simms, John E.  
 Simpson, James R.  
 Singer, Lawrence A.  
 Sisler, Delmar R.  
 Skirka, George W.  
 Slezak, Donald J.  
 Slieman, Thomas J.  
 Smith, David C.  
 Smith, Fred  
 Smith, Gerald E.  
 Smith, Harold R.  
 Smith, Philip P.  
 Smith, Richard N.  
 Smith, Roland M.  
 Smith, Samuel J.  
 Smith, Stephen L.  
 Smothers, William S.  
 Snipes, Stanley E.  
 Snyder, Walter H.  
 Solomon, William V.  
 Solvin, Howard  
 Sowell, Lewis C., Jr.  
 Sparrell, John P.  
 Spearman, Bernard P.  
 Speer, Richard L.  
 Springs, Darryl M.  
 Spurrier, Robert E.  
 Statler, James B.  
 Steele, Merrill F., Jr.  
 Stenzel, George O., Jr.  
 Stephenson, Jackie D.  
 Stevens, David R.  
 Stevens, Lynn H.  
 Steves, Albert, IV  
 Stillwell, James E.  
 Stites, Charles B.  
 Stoddard, David T.  
 Stoltzberg, Roger W.  
 Strong, Edwin T., Jr.  
 Sturm, John A.  
 Sukalski, Mitchel V.  
 Surface, Vaughn E.  
 Surovik, Bobby J.  
 Svenson, Alfred  
 Swan, Sinclair O.  
 Talley, Earl H.  
 Tebo, Robert J.  
 Templin, Timothy T.  
 Tennis, Gayland L.  
 Thomas, Bruce A.  
 Thomas, John F.  
 Thompson, Richard J.  
 Thorson, Blaine E.  
 Tippin, Garold L.  
 Toal, Alonzo R.

Todd, Robert W.  
 Tompras, James C.  
 Trapani, Robert J.  
 Tredwell, John  
 Tripp, Frederick G.  
 Tucker, Everette L., Jr.  
 Uhlrich, Theodore W., Jr.  
 Underwood, Frank A.  
 Upchurch, Thomas J., Jr.  
 VanPutten, Peter  
 Villa, Rosendo J.  
 Vincent, Wendell C.  
 Vinson, Paul H.  
 Vose, David A.  
 Waddell, Marion F.  
 Wagner, Edward H.  
 Wagstaff, Robert K.  
 Wainwright, W. S.  
 Walker, Donald G.  
 Wallace, Richard C.  
 Walter, John L.  
 Walters, Charles C.  
 Walton, Ronald A.  
 Wands, Robert E.  
 Warner, Bobby L.  
 Warren, Ruford  
 Weaver, Raymond M.  
 Webb, Daniel J.  
 Webber, Paul B.  
 Weinstein, Fred  
 Weiss, Edward F., Jr.  
 Weiss, George R.  
 Welsto, John A.  
 Welch, Paul R.  
 Wharton, Terrance D.  
 White, Robert H.  
 Whitehead, Dorsey M.  
 Whorton, Ronald E.  
 Wiese, Robert D.  
 Wilkey, Donald A.  
 Williams, Billy D.  
 Williams, Thomas H.  
 Wilson, Gifford D.  
 Wilting, John T.  
 Winder, Richard C., Jr.  
 Wisby, George B.  
 Wist, Fred C.  
 Wolford, John R.  
 Wollerton, Charles V.  
 Wood, Merrill F.  
 Wood, Robert D.  
 Woods, Rex J.  
 Wootten, Lawrence E.  
 Wylder, Robert J.  
 Yambor, Joseph P., Jr.  
 Yasunaga, Charles M., Jr.  
 Yaun, William W., Jr.  
 Yazzolino, Peter V.  
 Zaccaro, Thomas A.  
 Zottola, Ernest D.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1958

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McCormack) laid before the House the following communication, which was read:

APRIL 14, 1958.

I hereby designate the Honorable JOHN W. MCCORMACK to act as Speaker pro tempore today.

SAM RAYBURN,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

### PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

*Hosea 14: 9: The ways of the Lord are right, and the just shall walk in them.*

O Thou blessed and eternal God, grant that the Members of this legislative body may now return to the arduous duties and responsibilities of their high vocation with minds and hearts refreshed and illumined by Thy divine spirit.

May they daily walk in the way of Thy wise and holy commandments and be inspired to believe and feel and know that Thou art always seeking to be their counselor and companion as they find themselves challenged by many difficult national and international problems.

Keep us in the ways of honor and humility. Gird us with faith and fidelity. Enable us to carry on with confidence and courage. Give us patience and perseverance as we earnestly labor for the dawning of the day of universal peace.

Hear us in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, April 3, 1958, was read and approved.

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1748. An act to add certain lands located in Idaho and Wyoming to the Caribou and Targhee National Forests; and  
 S. 2318. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain land of the United States to the city of Salem, Oreg.

### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication, which was read:

APRIL 3, 1958.

The Honorable the SPEAKER, House of Representatives.

STR: Pursuant to authority granted on April 3, 1958, the Clerk today received from the Secretary of the Senate, the following messages:

"That the Senate agree to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9821) entitled 'An act to amend and supplement the Federal-Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916, to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of highways'; and

"That the Senate agree to the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1386) entitled 'An act to authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to prescribe rules, standards, and instructions for the installation, inspection, maintenance, and repair of power or train brakes'; and

"That the Senate agree to the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1740) entitled 'An act to authorize the payment from the Employees' Life Insurance Fund of expenses incurred by the Civil Service Commission in assuming and maintaining the assets and liabilities of certain beneficial associations'; and

"That the Senate had passed without amendment House Concurrent Resolution 305 entitled 'Concurrent resolution providing for printing additional copies of general revenue hearings'."

Respectfully yours,

RALPH R. ROBERTS,  
 Clerk, United States House of Representatives.

### BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION ENROLLED

Mr. BURLISON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had on April 3, 1958, examined and found truly enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 776. An act to permit temporary free importation of automobiles and parts of automobiles when intended solely for show purposes;

H. R. 5005. An act to suspend for 2 years the duty on crude chicory and to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 as it relates to chicory;

H. R. 8794. An act to provide exemptions from the tax imposed on admissions for admission to certain musical and dramatic performances and certain athletic events;

H. R. 9821. An act to amend and supplement the Federal-Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented, and the act approved June 29, 1956 (70 Stat. 374), to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of highways, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 347. Joint resolution authorizing the President to invite the several States and foreign countries to take part in the fourth International Automation Congress and Exposition to be held in the New York Coliseum at New York, N. Y., from June 9, to June 13, 1958.

### ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair desires to announce that, pursuant to the authority granted him on Thursday, April 3, 1958, the Speaker did on that day sign the following enrolled bills and joint resolution of the House and enrolled bill of the Senate:

H. R. 776. An act to permit temporary free importation of automobiles and parts of automobiles when intended solely for show purposes;

H. R. 5005. An act to suspend for 2 years the duty on crude chicory and to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 as it relates to chicory;

H. R. 8794. An act to provide exemptions from the tax imposed on admissions for admission to certain musical and dramatic performances and certain athletic events;

H. R. 9821. An act to amend and supplement the Federal-Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented, and the act approved June 29, 1956 (70 Stat. 374), to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of highways, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 347. Joint resolution authorizing the President to invite the several States and foreign countries to take part in the fourth International Automation Congress and Exposition to be held in the New York Coliseum at New York, N. Y., from June 9 to June 13, 1958; and

S. 1740. An act to authorize the payment from the Employees' Life Insurance Fund of expenses incurred by the Civil Service Commission in making certain beneficial associa-